

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for  
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT HOME  
OUTPORTS  
A Comprehensive and Complete  
Record of the  
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST  
is given in the  
HONGKONG WEEKLY  
PRESS,  
WHICH IS INCORPORATED WITH  
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT  
Subscription paid in advance,  
812 per annum. Postage to any  
part of the World \$2.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

No. 16,242. 號二十四百二千六萬一第一日六月初四年二號宣 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14TH, 1910. 大英語 聖四十五年十一月九日一英港香 PRICE \$3 PER MONTH.

NEW  
PIANOS  
ON HIRE

AT

\$10 PER MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR

ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

S. MOUTRIE &  
CO. LIMITED.

[634.1

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,  
OF SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.  
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A strong British Corporation Registered  
under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life  
Insurance Companies Act, England.  
Insured in Force \$34,054,152.00  
Assets \$114,490.08  
Income for Year \$307,332.81  
Total Security to Policyholders \$83,352.53

LEEFFERS KNOX, Esq., Hongkong, Can-  
District Manager, Massie  
B. W. TATE, Esq., and the  
District Secretary, Philippines.  
[a1472] ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORLTAND CEMENT.  
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$5.50 per cask ex Factory  
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$3.45 per bag ex Factory  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a1491]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.  
DENTAL SURGEON,  
33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the  
University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Telephone 126.  
Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [a364]

SIEN TING  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [a432]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
TIME TABLE.  
WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 2.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
2.45 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every 3 hours.  
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 3.15 p.m. 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 Noon. Every 16 minutes.  
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
9.45 p.m. & 9.00 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des-  
Vaux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909. [a476]

LONG HING & CO.,  
PHOTO SUPPLIES.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PHOTO GOODS of every description.  
KODAKS & KODAK FILMS.  
DEVELOPING & PRINTING  
A SPECIALTY.

[a1465]

BREWER & CO., LIMITED.

PEDDER ST., Adjoining Main Entrance HONGKONG HOTEL. TELEPHONE, No. 596.

NIGHT SIGNALS of World's Shipping, by  
Bernard. \$1.75 EACH.  
Ship Construction, by G. Nicoll. \$3.00  
Brown's Signalling for Board of Trade  
Examinations. 1.75  
Officers' Handy Work Book, with Cargo  
Plans. 1.20  
Brown's Wind, Currents and Law of  
Storms. 1.20  
Brown's Nautical Star Chart. 1.30  
The Merchant Shipping Act for 1906. 1.75  
Knots and Sails, by Captain Jutsum. 80  
Aids to Stability, by H. Owen. 1.75  
Brown's Seaman's Wages Calculator. 1.75  
Brown's Rule of the Road Manual. 1.75  
BROWN'S MORSE MODEL, with  
Full Instructions, by D. H. Bernard. 1.75  
NAUTICAL WHIST, by Captain  
Peterson. 1.75  
An Interesting Method of Learning the  
Semaphore, Hand Flag, and Morse  
Signals, by Means of a Game of  
Cards. 2.00  
JUTSUM'S HAND SEMAPHORE CARDS. 27

NEW COLONIAL NOVELS \$1.75 EACH, OR  
3 FOR \$5.00.

A. Call: The Tale of Two Passions, by Haefer.

A Winter's Comedy, by Halliwell Sutcliffe.

A Man of the Moors, by Halliwell Sutcliffe.

Jean Mar Detective, by M. C. Leighton.

The Prime Minister's Secret, by W. H. White.

Fee of Justice, by Headon Hill.

Our Flat, by R. Andem.

The Broken Share, by L. Lewisohn.

Miss Pilbury's Fortune, by C. R. Shand.

The Comedy of the Unexpected, by Appleton.

A Woman of Mystery, by A. K. Green.

BROWN'S RULE OF THE ROAD. 1.75

CHINESE PORCELAIN, by GULLAND.  
HOW TO IDENTIFY OLD CHINESE  
PORCELAIN, by W. HODGSON.

VEHICLES OF THE AIR, by VICTOR  
LOUGHED.

THE WHOLE ART OF BILLIARDS, by  
HOTINE. \$1.20.

MY AMERICAN TRAVELS, by HARRY  
LAUDER. 80 Cents.

BOORD'S

OLD TOM

AND

DRY GIN.

TELEPHONE NO. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—  
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
(TELEPHONE 97)

BATHING SEASON.  
A.S.A. SWIMMING COSTUMES  
(IN BLACK AND NAVY).

BATHING COSTUMES  
(IN SINGLE OR TWO PIECES).

LADIES' BATHING DRESSES,  
TOWELS, BATH ROBES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[a23]

PEARSON'S HYCOL  
CO-EFFICIENT 18/20.

The most Powerful Disinfectant in the World.

Guaranteed 18/20 times more effective than Pure Carbolic Acid under Government Standard Test on Typhoid Germs. Certificate of Strength given to each buyer. Non-Poisonous and Non-Irritant to Human and Animal life. Non-Corrosive. Non-Gumming. Perfect Emulsion in Water. One Gallon will make 400 Gallons of Efficient Disinfectant. Perfect Emulsion in Water.

PRICES.

\$3.00 per 1 gall. Drum. \$12.50 per 5 gall. Drum. \$2.60 per 1 gall. in Bulk.

Ask other Manufacturers of Fluids for a Guarantee of the Germicidal Strength of their products (in relation to Pure Carbolic Acid) under the Standard Test on Typhoid Germs, and then compare the result with our HYCOL. This is the only way you can arrive at the Germ Killing Properties and at the true value of a Genuine Disinfectant Fluid.

DODWELL & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG,  
SOUTH CHINA and JAPAN

For Pearson's Antiseptic Co., Limited.

[a133]

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LTD.,  
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,  
BOMBAY.

UNDERTAKE to Supply a First-class Full Sized BILLIARD TABLE, design No. 1, to following Specification, viz.: On Eight Massive Turned Legs, raised panels to Carved Bracket Knees, Screwed Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipped Pockets, Six Chalk Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes, with lever for levelling, complete with the following accessories:—

12 Selected Ash Cues. 1 Wall Cue Rack.  
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head. 1 Wall Butt Rack.  
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head. 1 Set Billiard Racks, Framed.  
1 Long Butt. 1 Best Billiard Brush.  
1 Mid Butt. 1 Set "Crytallite" or "Benzelline" Bill. Balls.  
1 Billiard Marking Board. 1 Box Best Cue Tips, assorted.  
1 Dust Cover for Table. 1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.  
Straightedge and 1/2 Circle. 1 Best Spirit Level.  
1 Smooth Iron with Shoe. 1 Box Silk Spots.  
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoe. 2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of \$1,400 net.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can be had on application from the Office of this paper.

[1134—1]

"SHACKELL"  
"SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET.

SAMPLE GRATIS

SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD.  
PRINTING INK MAKERS.

ESTABLISHED 1786.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

[1555]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established our  
Branch, Hongkong, Branch, with Offices in the  
said Branch, under whose management  
business will be conducted.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,  
Wholesale Wine Merchants.  
Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [614]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are GENERAL  
REPRESENTATIVES throughout the  
FAR EAST for the following Firms:

ACKERMAN-LAURENT (Estd. 1811), Cham-  
pagne Shippers; Hilaire, St. Florent,  
France.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch  
Whisky Distillers, London and Glasgow.

CUNLIFFE, DODSON & CO., (Estd. 1804),  
Claret Shippers, Bordeaux.

DENTON, MUNNIN & CO., (Estd. 1838), Cognac  
Shippers, Cognac.

EDGELL & HUTCHINSON, Wine Shippers,  
London.

FOSTER & SONS, LTD., (Estd. 1829), Beer and  
Stout Bottlers, London.

HUNT, ROOKE, TRADE & CO. (Estd. pre-  
vious to 1760), Port Shippers, Oporto  
and London.

HUMPHREY, TAYLOR & CO., (Estd. 1760),  
Liqueur Distillers, London.

MARTIN & ROSSI, Largest Vermouth Manu-  
facturers in the World, Turin.

MEUX'S BREWERY CO., LTD., (Estd. 1764),  
Beer and Stout Brewers, London.

TANQUERAY, GORDON & CO., (Estd. 1659),  
Gin Distillers, London.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,  
Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1910. [615]

NOTICE.

IN connection with the above advertisement,  
we have This Day Appointed MESSRS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., RETAIL AGENTS  
for the Sale of the above Wines and Spirits, to

whom all enquiries should be addressed.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,  
Wholesale Wine Merchants.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1910. [618]

NOTICE.

HAVING This Day been Appointed by  
MESSRS. GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,  
Retail Agents for the Sale of the above  
Wines and Spirits, we are prepared to supply  
them at Reasonable Prices. Every Article  
mentioned on our Wine and Spirit Price List,  
which will be supplied on application, is  
BOTTLED IN EUROPE by the Shippers.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910. [619]

NOTICE.

HAVING assigned my Share and Interest  
in the UNION TRADING CO., No. 34, Queen's Road Central, to MR. LO YOK  
SHING, Notice is Herby Given that my  
Responsibility in the said Firm CEASED as  
from

## INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
HIGH CLASS  
AERATED WATERS

## THIS SEASON'S PRICES :

	PER DOZ.
SODA WATER	50 cents.
SODA WATER (Bombay bottles)	60 ..
POTASH, SELTZER & B. P.	
SODA	60 ..
LEMONADE	65 ..
TONIC WATER	75 ..
LITHIA WATER	75 ..
GINGER ALE	75 ..
SARASPARILLA	75 ..
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE	75 ..
LEMON SQUASH	75 ..
RASPBERRYADE	75 ..

## SPECIALITIES :

STONE GINGER BEER	85 cents.
DRY GINGER ALE	
Pints \$1.00; Splits 60 cents.	

Bottles will be charged for at the Rates of \$1.20 per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; MANILA.

125

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supply for cash.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS.  
Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lester.  
P. O. Box, 84. Telephone No. 12.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUTY ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH, 1910.

WHETHER pessimism be a cult or a disease is a question not to be lightly answered. With some it may really amount to a disease, belonging to the same category as melancholia, and other mental disorders; with others, it may be assumed as a cult, seeking to be ostentatiously joyless, and lugubrious. Of course, it may be neither; it may merely describe a phase, more or less temporary, according to the duration of the conditions in which it arises. Such thoughts are suggested when we note the tone of pessimism in the proceedings at the annual meeting of the China Association, a full report of which we published on Thursday morning. The decline in British prestige in the Far East has been a favourite topic of discussion during the past decade and allusions to it recur periodically in the reports of the China Association or in those of its Branches. At the meeting under notice it provoked a spirited protest from Mr. J. O. P. BLAND, and, though the majority of the members did not agree with the speaker, or rather did not vote in favour of the amendment which he proposed, his remarks certainly commanded attention, and it is not risking a hazardous prophecy to predict that they will meet with general approval in the British mercantile community in the Far East. In February last the Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART, the Chairman of the Hongkong Branch, schooled the complaints frequently heard as to the decline of British prestige in

Ill-treatment of the Chinese in the Netherlands Indies has again become the subject of official correspondence between the Netherlands and Chinese Governments according to the *Ta Kuo Pao*.

Among the passengers on the Pacific mail steamer *Siberia* which arrived in Hongkong yesterday afternoon were the members of the Raymond and Whitcomb touring party, conducted by Mr. J. Myron Leavitt. The party left Manila on 10th inst. for China, and after a six weeks' stay here will return to the United States via the Trans-Siberian railway.

The *Tokyo Mainichi* urges the necessity for State control of Sunday-schools, exception being taken to the text-books now used in these schools. The paper asks if it is proper that Japanese children should be taught from such books. The teaching of Christianity in Japan must be in conformity with the national constitution, but the teachers in the Sunday-schools pay no attention to this important point. It is deemed desirable, therefore, that the educational authorities should take over these institutions.

China, and he gave point to his contention by quoting the instance in which Great Britain had failed to hold China to the spirit of the agreement made with the Wuchang Viceroy when Hongkong advanced to him as representing the Chinese Government a sum of money to enable him to buy out the original American concessionaires of the Canton-Hankow Railway. His view was materially strengthened by that of a well-informed commentator in the *Fortnightly Review*, who declared "It is agreed that the relative influence and prestige of this country never were lower in the middle Kingdom than they are to-day." Mr. BLAND quoted both statements in the course of his speech, and was careful to add that the depressing effect indicated could not be charged to the British Minister at Peking. In his opinion it was due to the policy that Britain would not move a ship nor land a man to enforce any claim however just! A sweeping assertion! Like most generalisations it embraces a little more than the truth. And it is that little element which will be seized by critics and invested with an importance it does not altogether deserve, with the result that a forceful, well-delivered speech expository of sentiments widely entertained will be considerably discounted. Without doubt a number of concessions have been lost to British capitalists through the result of Chinese obstruction combined with what is regarded as British supineness, and we can readily appreciate the wishes of British merchants and others to persuade their Government to follow a policy which will loud a greater measure of support to British mercantile interests. Their plea, which on the face of it does not seem unreasonable, is to be placed on equal competitive terms with their rivals. If the latter be given a superior position through the action of their respective governments, and British claims suffer through not being advanced by official agency, it follows that the latter are unduly handicapped in their trial relations. Their plaint is therefore legitimate and justifiable, and any course which tends to direct the attention of the Imperial Government to the matter and induces a more sympathetic attitude to British commercial interests in other lands must meet with warm approval.

At the same time we must not be led away by high sounding phrases or gloomy prognostications because the prestige of Great Britain in China lowered because she has not the large demonstration of naval strength that the formerly deemed necessary to protect her interests? It might be so. We doubt it. The Chinese Government is as well informed of the position of Britain as any other government, and knows that the removal of a few ships from the China Squadron is not an indication of weakness but merely a question of policy.

Moreover, if Great Britain establishes a reputation for fair dealing and sets an example of national integrity is not her prestige likely to be enhanced? We should say so. Yet with all her chivalrous sentiments Great Britain cannot afford to adopt the role of Don Quixote. That is the truth which has to be brought home to the Imperial authorities. Reverence for the principles of an abstract morality can be carried to the extreme, and while we would not dare to suggest that the British Government should make any departure from the path of rectitude, we cannot resist the opinion that its desire for impartiality should not be invariably antagonistic to a greater regard for the interests of its merchants in foreign fields.

Monday, being Whit Monday, will be observed as a holiday.

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The *Siberia*, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, had on board 2,000,000 cigarillos for the United States.

At the Magistracy yesterday Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a native to one year's imprisonment and four hours' stocks for returning from banishment.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Netherlands-India Government has declared Hongkong a free port, the Colonial Secretary here having received a telegram to that effect from the British Consul at Batavia.

After fifty-four sittings the Chinese administration action which was heard before the Acting Chief Justice in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court ended yesterday. A sum of about a million dollars is involved in the case, in which most of the learned counsel of the Colony have been engaged. His Lordship reserved his decision.

Sali Mahomed Elias Aliana and D. R. Captain appeared before Mr. E. B. Halifax at the Magistracy yesterday on a charge of assaulting Miss D. Huard. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (of Messrs. Descon, Looker & Descon) appeared for the complainant, Mr. F. Paget Hott (of Messrs. Bratton & Hott) appeared for Aliana, and Mr. M. Reader Harris (of Messrs. Wilkinson & Gris) represented Captain. Mr. Shenton said he would like the case to come on as soon as possible, as his client had already had to ask for police assistance. The hearing was fixed for Monday, 23rd instant.

THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

MAY 20TH TO BE "DIES NON." The day of His late Majesty's funeral is to be one of public mourning. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 8 of Ordinance 2, of 1875, has ordered that Friday, May 20th, shall be observed as a dies non.

SPORTS POSTPONED.

The Civil Service Cricket Club Sports arranged for Empire Day have been postponed indefinitely.

AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

The *Manila Coblenews* in the course of a sympathetic reference to the death of King Edward remarks:

But those who expect any radical changes in the policy of the British Empire or fear that a political catastrophe may result from his death do not sufficiently take into account the genius of the English race. It is several centuries since—if the day ever was—the stability of English politics depended on any one man, whether King or premier. The British Empire rests on the sure foundation of the character of Englishmen. With all the English reverence and respect for the crown, the change of ruler has not carried with it less of hardihood in England than in any other monarchy in the world. The antiquity of English political constitution and of her social institutions and the solidarity of English character make that the now is unfixed, it is also true that the government will be less upon his shoulders than upon those of the stout-hearted English yeomanry who have carried it safely through the vicissitudes of a thousand years.

SOLDIER TRIBUTE.

Out of respect for the late King Edward VII. of England the members of Lawton Camp V. A. P. Spanish War Veterans stood in silence with bowed heads for a minute at the beginning of their special entertainment and smoker in their hall on Calle Isla de Romero last Saturday night.

THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD.

THE 23,000 ton battleship "Florida"

was launched at New York.

The *Florida* is 500 tons heavier than the British Dreadnought *Hercules* launched this week.—[ED.]

PRAYER BOOK ALTERATIONS.

LONDON, May 11th.

The "Court Gazette" prescribes

the formula to be used in the Book of

Common Prayer as "Our Gracious

Queen Mary Alexandra the Queen

Mother, and Edward, Duke of

Cornwall.

CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

LONDON, May 10th.

Prince Tsai Tao, of the Military

Mission, has arrived at Cherbourg.

THE KAISER AND MR. ROOSEVELT.

LONDON, May 10th.

The *Manila Coblenews* in which 12,000 troops participated.

The Kaiser, addressing Mr. Roosevelt, said:—"You are the first civilian

to review our soldiers. We are

honoured by the presence of the

distinguished Colonel of the Rough-

riders."

FROM THE "CABLENEWS-AMERICAN."

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCANDALS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 9th.

An ugly political scandal has been un-

earthed in this State. Charges have been

made for some time that Senator Lorimer

secured his election by the unlawful use of

money. An investigation of the charges

has been prosecuted with the result that a

number of members of the State legislature

have confessed that bribe money was given

and accepted for the election of Senator

Lorimer.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT COSTA RICA.

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

The latest advices from Cartago, the

Costa Rican town destroyed by an earth-

quake, place the loss of life at 2,500.

Other hundreds are seriously injured and

thousands more are homeless and destitute.

THE AMUSING SIDE OF

CONSCRIPTION.

Some interesting tales illustrating the humor-

ous side of conscription in Bangkok are now

beginning to leak out. Exemption was claimed

for one youth by his employer, and after a good

deal of correspondence, the claim or petition

reached the dignity of an affair of State, with a

diplomatic flavour. Naturally in these cir-

cumstances instructions were given that the

youth in question was to be exempted. So when

he appeared in due course in answer to the

summons, his name was struck off and he was

told he had been granted exemption and could

go. He retired outside for about five minutes

and then returned and asked: "Why must I

go? I work in a factory!" He was questioned

and found to be in earnest, and his ambition

was gratified. As his employer had assumed

he would be anxious to escape service he had

not thought it polite to undeceive him.

"None."

"You live together, I suppose?"—"No."

"You are not at present?"—"No."

"Oh, where is your father?"—"He's in jail."

"That he had to support his mother was the

whole reason of his being in jail."

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, May 13th.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR<sup>MR. F. A. HAZELAND</sup> (ACTING PRINCIPAL JUDGE).

## CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

R. H. Mugford sued Rose White to recover \$1,000 due for money lent.

Mr. P. M. Hodges (of Messrs. Ewens &amp; Harston) who appeared for the plaintiff, entered the witness-box and swore that he had informed the defendant of the date of the hearing.

Plaintiff proved his claim, and judgment was entered for the defendant.

## A PETITION FILED.

In the case brought by C. E. Warren &amp; Co. against W. H. Emberly to recover \$30, Mr. Hinde (of Messrs. Bruton &amp; Hinde), who appeared for the defendant, asked that the case should be adjourned sine die as his client had filed a petition in bankruptcy.

His Lordship granted the adjournment requested.

## AN IMPENDING PETITION.

The case was mentioned in which Ah Young &amp; Co. sued Mrs. R. A. Ford to recover \$649.14.

Mr. Gardiner, who represented the defendant, said a petition in bankruptcy had been presented, and asked that the case be adjourned.

Mr. Kong Sing, solicitor for the plaintiff, asked his Lordship to put the case in next week's list, and if no receiving order was made he would ask for judgment.

The case was adjourned for a week.

## A QUESTION OF COSTS.

The Oriental Brewery brought action against J. da Rosa Braga to recover \$12.74 for goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Christopher Wilson (of Messrs. Hastings &amp; Hastings) who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the defendant had paid a certain amount into Court, and asked for judgment for that amount and costs.

Mr. Kong Sing, who appeared for the defendant, said there was no necessity for judgment, as the money could be taken out of Court.

Mr. Wilson—I submit I am entitled to judgment in the ordinary way.

Mr. Kong Sing—If he does not ask for costs I don't mind.

His Lordship—You don't ask for costs, do you?

Mr. Wilson—I do.

Mr. Kong Sing—The claim is only about \$10, and he is not entitled to costs.

His Lordship—I will allow costs up to the date of payment.

Mr. Kong Sing—I object to costs in any case.

His Lordship—That is a matter for the Registrar.

Mr. Kong Sing—I have paid in \$7.27 in respect of the whole claim. My friend takes that in satisfaction of the whole amount.

His Lordship—You had better see the Registrar on the point.

Mr. Kong Sing—The question is whether he is entitled to costs.

His Lordship—He is entitled up to the date of payment in.

Mr. Wilson—I will be satisfied with judgment and costs, if any, allowed by the Registrar.

Judgment was entered for plaintiff, and the question of costs referred to the Registrar.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## CRICKET.

## HONGKONG "A" v. "THE REST."

This match, postponed from last Saturday, will be played this afternoon on the Cricket Ground Teams:

Combined League Team—R. E. O. Bird (Capt.), R. E. H. Oliver, Lieut. Bagnall, Hose, Bdr. Winkworth, Lt. Anderson, Sergt. Major Power, A. Young, Corp. Wynd, A. O. Brawn, and L. E. Brett.

Hongkong—T. E. Pearce, W. C. D. Turner, H. R. Makin, H. D. Sharpe, A. A. Claxton, H. S. Sweeting, J. Hall, A. C. Loith, G. E. Aubrey, E. Irving and Dr. J. M. Atkinson. Reserves—P. Jacks and R. F. Land.

Umpires—A. R. Sutherland and R. B. Beattie.

The presentation of the Shield and medals will take place after the match.

## HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

## Kowloon v. Chinese Y.M.C.A.

## Y.M.C.A. v. Watsons.

## Craignegowen v. Wigwam.

## Taikoo v. Queen's College.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:

On the 13th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has risen quickly in E. Japan, the typhoon having moved away over the Pacific.

The barometer has risen considerably on the E. coast of China and fallen slightly over S.W. Japan and the Loochow. A shallow depression, which has moved Eastward from the Yangtze valley, is situated over the Eastern Sea.

Pressure is highest over N. China. It remains low over Toulking.

Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and moderate S. to E. winds over the northern shore of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:

Hongkong &amp; Neighbourhood { S. to E. winds,

Formosa Channel { N.E. winds,

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lameoks. { Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. { Same as No. 1.

## HALLEY'S COMET.

## MANY POPULAR FALLACIES

## DISPelled.

The lecture-hall of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. was crowded on Thursday evening when Mr. John L. Plummer, M.A., of the Hongkong Observatory, gave a highly instructive account of Halley's Comet. Mr. J. M. Wong presided and the speaker's remarks were lucidly translated by Mr. Ng Ting Po.

Mr. PLUMMER, in the course of his general introduction, said: nowadays he was frequently asked, as he passed along the street, such questions as these—Where do comets come from and where do they go to? What are they made of? What is their weight, size and construction? What would happen if the Earth were to run into a comet, or a comet into the Earth? Is it true that the Earth will pass through the tail of Halley's Comet and what will happen if it does? Is the head and the tail of a comet made of the same kind of stuff? And so on, and so forth. He was prepared to answer all these questions and perhaps some more.

To begin with the first. Where do comets come from? First of all he wished to give some idea of the loneliness of this little world of ours. It is quite true that we have one near neighbour, the moon. If thirty globes such as ours were put together in a line like beads on a string, the last of them would be just about as far from us as the moon is. It is not therefore what one would call near. The next nearest body to the earth is the sun. It would be easy to put down figures showing how far off it is, but they are quite unsatisfactory. Let us say then briefly that the sun is 400 times further off than the moon is. Yet it is our next nearest neighbour.

I don't forget that there are a few bodies, three to be exact, which are sometimes nearer to us than the sun is, but at other times they are much further off, so that on the whole the sun is nearer than they are. After the sun and its few attendant planets there comes a terrible gap indeed. An immense and apparently empty space extends on all sides of us and of him. But this great region is not absolutely empty, though we can see nothing there. Scattered throughout it are some small bodies, possibly very far apart (they are in great numbers), probably an enormous number of comets, moving about in all directions, though slowly. For ages they may wander in no very definite direction, aimlessly it would almost seem. The sun and his planets, too, are wandering in the same space, and although it would take him also many ages to cross it still he occasionally comes comparatively near these strange bodies. Then a change takes place; very slowly at first they are attracted by him and tend to approach, just as a stone thrown into the air is attracted to the earth; gradually, very gradually, the motion becomes quicker and after a considerable time they move very rapidly indeed, but by this time they are pretty near to the sun. The impetus they have received carries them round the sun and they begin to recede from him, going slower and slower all the time till they are lost to sight again in immense distances. But they do not go back from whence they came. They move in a curve called a parabola. This explains how it is that comets come suddenly at unexpected times, remain a few weeks visible and then are gone for ever. Halley's comet, however, pays us visits regularly, at intervals of about 76 or 77 years, therefore Halley's is not an ordinary comet. The speaker then went on to explain how this has been brought about. At some remote date Halley's Comet was attracted towards the sun and passed round it. It is impossible to say when this first visit of Halley's comet took place; all we certainly know is that it was before the year 770 A.D., 1140 years ago. The records of that remote time are vague and doubtful and the lecturer could not assure himself that any earlier records were really referring to Halley, though it is quite possible they may be. Since that early date it has returned quite regularly, sometimes it was seen and referred to in old annals and sometimes it escaped being reported upon, but we can have no doubt that it appeared. The present is therefore the fifteenth time since the first authentic report that it has become visible. Some appearances have become famous, for instance, in 1066, at the time of the Norman conquest, when it was thought to be such a notable event that it was figured on the historical Bayeux tapestry. It appeared, too, in 1682, in Halley's time, and it was the splendour of it that led him to predict that it would return in 1759, many years after he himself was dead. It was a bold assertion in that day, and Halley was perhaps a little proud of his prediction, as he had a perfect right to be, and he asked his countrymen to remember when his prediction came true that it was an Englishman who had done this thing.

Mr. Plummer then went on to explain why it is that Halley's comet is a regular part of our solar system, returning at intervals from its long journey into space, instead of being lost like other comets. The attraction of the sun is shared by the eight great planets of our system and they attract comets just as he does, though they are less powerful and fail to produce any effect unless the comet comes very near them. Halley's comet on its first visit to the sun chanced to pass very near to the planet Uranus, a great planet, though not the largest or heaviest, but still much bigger than the earth. It is also the outermost but one of the eight, and being sufficiently powerful and sufficiently close to Halley on this occasion, it turned it a little out of the course that otherwise would have been taken. The general effect was to diminish its speed and to make the track it pursued less divergent than it would otherwise have been; to bring the two ends of the parabola nearer together, so that it was no longer a parabola but

an ellipse, oval. A long narrow ellipse, it is true, and one that did not differ greatly from a parabola, still a closed curve; that is, a curve that would sooner or later bring it back to the same point it had passed through before and keep it perpetually revolving in the same way till some day it chance to meet another planet and be thrown into a new orbit or curve. So long as it does not meet with any such accident it must remain a permanent member of the solar system just as much as Jupiter or Venus or the earth. It seems that three other comets act on the same principle as Halley's owing to the action of Uranus, but Halley's is the largest and brightest of the four.

The speaker next proceeded to describe the composition of the tail of a comet. It consists of a very thin, light gas compared with which the common air we breathe is probably a very dense and heavy material, but it shines with its own light, as under certain circumstances all gases do, and it is in consequence of this that astronomers can speak with greater certainty about the material of the tail than of the head. Firedamp in coal mines is perhaps the closest approach in an earthly substance to the hydrocarbons which compose a comet's tail. The head of a comet shines for the most part at least by reflecting the light of the sun precisely as the moon does, or the planets. It is composed of solid matter, though not in one compact lump like the moon, but a very dense crowd of quite small bodies held together by mutual attraction and the similarity of their motions. But except perhaps in the very centre they are at considerable distances apart. Mr. Plummer said the apogee illustration he could give them was that of a swarm of bees. Each individual bee in a swarm is pushing forward in the same direction as its fellows; they are crowded together towards the centre, where the queen bee is, and the intervals between them are greater in proportion as they are farther from the queen, there are even stragglers that appear hopelessly in the rear yet who still persevere in the same direction. Now the earth, as far as we know, has never run into the head of a comet, and it is to be hoped that it never will, for such a bee might have a sting! Therefore we have never secured a portion of a comet to be quite sure what it was made of. But we have occasionally run into some of the stragglers. We did so on the 13th November, 1866, and no one who witnessed that spectacle will ever forget it. It was the tail of Tempel's Comet, which had gone on its course some four months earlier so that these stragglers were at that time a long way in the rear, but they were sufficiently numerous. Meteors fall in all parts of the sky at the rate of more than 100 per minute. The speaker himself counted 57 in a minute from a place where only part of the sky was visible. It is well to look for something unusual, but I do not expect that the sun will not reach us because it is too hot. What I do hope and expect to see is the head of the comet as a dark mass upon the sun's face, but whether it will be visible depends upon the density of the crowd of small bodies of which it is composed. I am not too hopeful. It is all too likely that I shall see nothing at all, but it is at all events certain that I shall have more definite ideas about the density of the heads of comets after the 19th of May than I have now. Halley deserves that his name shall be associated for ever with his comet, and it is well that once at least in a century we should do him the honour of remembering the triumph of his life. (Loud applause.)

Mr. WOKE, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, thanked him for coming over to Hongkong on such a wonderful night. He had lain there under a deep debt of obligation, for his lecture had removed many fears which were agitating the minds of the Chinese population at the present moment. They could go home in peace and tell all their friends that there was nothing to fear from Halley's Comet. The Chinese from time immemorial had surrounded comets with superstitious fears; they called them the heavenly broom-stick, and when they saw them in the sky took them for portents of great calamities. But Mr. Plummer had shown them that they were perfectly natural developments of nature, and that even if the tail of the heavenly broom-stick did sweep the earth on May 19th the inhabitants of this tiny globe had nothing to fear. We should not be poisoned by noxious gases, nor overwhelmed with torrential downpours of rain, or burnt alive by the ignition of the earth's atmosphere. Mr. Plummer was to be thanked right heartily for thus allaying their superstitious fears. (Prolonged applause.)

The second of the two "princes" met with a similar punishment on the following Sunday afternoon. Like his fellow "prince," he also submitted to the castigation with lamb-like docility.

The officers of the *Dreadnought* now feel that the honour of the Navy is satisfied.

## DREADNOUGHT HOAXERS.

## "ABYSSINIANS" CAUGHT BY INDIGNANT OFFICERS.

The amazing hoax perpetrated by the sham Abyssinian Prince on the officers of H.M.S. *Dreadnought* has had an equally amazing sequel. It was found impossible to bring him to these foolish offenders against the dignity of the British Navy (any actual breach of the law). The Navy, however, has taken the matter into its own hands, and the *Express* is now able to announce that punishment—informal, but none the less vigorous—has been meted out to the ring-leaders in this stupid practical joke.

The exploits of Prince Makalin, Mendax, and Co., were exclusively related in these columns early in February.

From the moment when they became aware that a practical joke had been played on them the officers learned themselves to other in a determination to discover the identity of the man who had been guilty of such a gross indignity to the British Fleet, and particularly to its Commander-in-Chief.

After diligent inquiries the addresses of the "princes" were obtained, and a command not in any sense royal was forwarded to each of them, explaining that his presence in London was desired.

## VEILED THREAT.

At the same time it was hinted that if the command were not obeyed the writers of the letter might find it convenient to visit the Commander-in-Chief.

With a recklessness not usually associated with princes, three of the "Abyssinians" obeyed the written request.

One was seriously ill in bed, while the "prince" was absolved from the invitation.

At the same time he received the invitation one of the "princes" was staying in the country, and was compelled to leave a house party in order to obey the summons.

His instructions were to call at the residence of Admiral Sir William May and offer a full apology for the insult to the *Dreadnought*.

He proceeded straight to the house, but after being kept waiting on the doorstep for fully twenty minutes, received a curt message from the Commander-in-Chief that his presence was not desired.

The two other "princes" who were instigators of the hoax were dealt with less leniently. Young naval officers have a more violent way of administering justice than admirals. They invited one of the "princes" to meet them in a certain house in London, and administered six strokes with a cane.

The second of the two "princes" met with a similar punishment on the following Sunday afternoon. Like his fellow "prince," he also submitted to the castigation with lamb-like docility.

The officers of the *Dreadnought* now feel that the honour of the Navy is satisfied.

## INSIDE THE EARTH.

The state of the unknown interior of the earth, a knowledge of which is so important in many geological problems, has of late received special attention from scientific investigations. The speculations of the great French astronomer, Flammarion, for example, have done much to stimulate interest in the physics of the earth's interior. And the recently published work of Dr. W. L. Meyer, "Ebewohners Welten," gives a summary of our present knowledge of this interesting and important subject.

The temperature of the earth's surface is influenced by atmospheric changes, but it is a matter of common observation that this only extends to a certain depth. This zone of invariable temperature is given by Dr. Meyer as from 49ft. to 65ft.

Here there prevails throughout the year a uniform temperature of 9deg. C. (50deg. F.).

## TEMPERATURE AT CENTER.

At a depth of 185 miles the heat would be sufficient to reduce the matter of the crust to the state of gas. That is to say, under suitable conditions of pressure it would be gaseous. What it may be under the high temperature combined with the enormous pressure at the above depth is altogether unknown.

At any rate, there would appear to be in this potentially gaseous matter a sufficient motive power to account for all earth movements, volcanic eruptions, &amp;c.

Following the increase of temperature downwards, calculation shows that it may be from 20,000 degrees to 100,000 degrees Centigrade at the centre! What might be the state of matter at this enormous temperature, even apart from pressure, is a mere matter of speculation.

## THICKNESS OF EARTH'S CRUST.

A summing up of the latest results of Dr. Meyer himself, Tammann and others, indicates that the solid crust of the earth cannot be greater than 62 miles. From the earth's interior reservoir of heat, radiations are believed to be passing away into space continually. This loss, however, according to Dr. Meyer's calculations, is compensated for by the heat received from the sun.

## CONCERNING POLONIUM.

Polonium is one of the most active of the radio-active elements, and is at present the subject of a series of special investigations by Mme. Curie. It is not, however, as certain newspaper paragraphs concerning this recent work imply, itself a new discovery. It was, in fact, the first of the radio-active substances found in the pitchblende residues by Mme. Curie. By concentration along with bismuth compounds it was found to be many thousand times as active as Uranium. Some time later Mackay got from 15 tons of pitchblende three milligrams of an intensely active substance which he named Radio-Tellurium. This now turns out to be the same as Polonium. Again, it was shown that Radium in disintegration gave rise, in addition to helium, to seven new products, known as the emanations, Radium A, Radium B, C, D, E, and F, and Radium G

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be discontinued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS CODES: A.B.C. 6th Ed. Iddes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITE MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [634]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITE MONDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [635]

E. R. NOTICE.

THE attention of OWNERS of PROPERTY and CONTRACTORS in the Colony is directed to Clauses Nos. 26 and 27 of the Water Works Ordinance, 1903, and to the Water Works Regulations governing the construction of Services for the Supply of Water. Any person infringing or neglecting to comply with Clauses specified or with the Regulations is liable to heavy penalties.

W. CHATHAM,  
Water Authority.

Public Works Department.  
Hongkong, 12th May, 1910. [636]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M. on the 15th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD. General Managers. Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [14]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "SOCOTRA" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed AT THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 4 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [1]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now daily and contains:

Epitome of the Week's News. Leading Articles:

The New King. Single Chamber Control Over Finance.

Independence Under the Crown.

An Empire Movement.

Hongkong News.

Capture of Slipper Gamblers.

The Dead King.

Kuiliang (Amoy) Municipal Council.

The Royal Bureaucrat.

Proclamation of King George V.

Hongkong Horticultural Society.

Hongkong an Infected Port.

Supreme Court.

The Licensing Board.

Boys' Brigade.

Shooting Affair at Kowloon.

Sir Paul Chater Interviewed.

The Changsha Riots.

The Silver Dala.

Far Eastern Telegrams.

Correspondence:

Education in Hongkong.

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Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each.

\$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance: postage \$2.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HALL & HOLTZ, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 14, Nanking Road, Shanghai, on FRIDAY, 20th May, at 4 P.M., to confirm as Special Resolutions the following Resolutions, which were duly passed by the requisite majority at a Meeting held on 28th April, 1910.

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Mexican \$550,000.00 by the creation of 7,000 additional Ordinary Shares of Mex. \$20.00 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company.

2. That the Directors be and they are hereby authorized to allot such newly created issue at par among the existing Members of the Company as to so much as may be applied for, so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one share of the new issue for every three shares already held by him (no issue will be made for a fractional number); and that the amounts payable on such New Shares so applied for should be paid to the Company at such time as the Directors shall appoint.

3. That the Directors be authorized to dispose of any Shares unapplied for by a Shareholder under the last preceding Resolution within the time appointed to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

By Order of the Directors, H. E. KIMPTON, Acting Secretary. Shanghai, 30th April, 1910. [625]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A N INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE per Share free of tax, on account of year ending 23rd February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14 is Payable on the 2nd May, at the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA and the RUSSO-CHINESE BANK at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE, Agent. Hongkong, 1st May, 1910. [590]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 2140 for Ten Shares Numbered 42385 to 42394 and No. 2161 for Five Shares Numbered 42395 to 42399 standing in the Register in the name of JOSEPH MANUEL MUR of Hongkong having been LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 22nd day of MAY, 1910, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

A. SHELTON HOOVER, Secretary. Hongkong, 22nd April, 1910. [553]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE (Pink) No. 272 for the Balance of Intrinsic Value as on the 31st December, 1908, between One Share of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., and Ten Shares of the CHINA TRADE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., Registered in the name of JOSEPH WILLIAM CASHIER, having been declared LOST. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Society on or before the 15th August, 1910, A NEW CERTIFICATE in respect thereof will be issued, and the old Certificate thereafter be held by the Society as Null and Void.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES WHITTALL, Acting Secretary. Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [630]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SOCOTRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

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Goods not cleared by the 19th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [1]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE amtiellen Bekanntmachungen des KAISERLICH DEUTSCHEN KONSULATS in Canton werden während des Jahres 1910 im OSTASIATISCHEN LIEDT DER CANTON WEEHLY und nach Bedarf auch in Hongkong DAILY PRESS veröffentlicht werden.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Canton, den 15. Dezember, 1909. [1544]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

DIE Bekanntmachung aus dem diesseitigen Handelsregister, sowie andern gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Veröffentlichungen werden im Jahre 1910 durch

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Swatow, den 15. Dezember 1909. [1537]

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

Die amtiellen Veröffentlichungen des Konsulats Pakhoi-Hochow werden im Jahr 1910 durch den

"OSTASIATISCHEN LLOYD"

und "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

erfolgen.

KAISERLICH DEUTSCHES KONSULAT.

Pakhoi, den 24. Dezember 1909. [1568]

INTIMATION

BOXING AT THE STADIUM.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY),

14TH MAY, AT 9 P.M.

Main Event:

15 ROUND CONTEST

between

SEBAST. PIGGOTT (33rd Co. R.G.A.)

and

GE. BURT (67th Co. R.G.A.)

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Mexican \$550,000.00 by the creation of 7,000 additional Ordinary Shares of Mex. \$20.00 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company.

2. That the Directors be hereby authorized to allot such newly created issue at par among the existing Members of the Company as to so much as may be applied for, so that each Member shall be entitled to apply for one share of the new issue for every three shares already held by him (no issue will be made for a fractional number); and that the amounts payable on such New Shares so applied for should be paid to the Company at such time as the Directors shall appoint.

3. That the Directors be authorized to dispose of any Shares unapplied for by a Shareholder under the last preceding Resolution within the time appointed to such person or persons and upon such terms as the Directors may think fit.

By Order of the Directors, H. E. KIMPTON, Acting Secretary. Shanghai, 30th April, 1910. [625]

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 16th instant.

WHITE MONDAY.

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WHITE MONDAY.

# LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant  
to H.M. the King.

gives a delightfully  
appetizing flavour to  
all Meat Dishes,  
Fish, Soup, Game,  
Cheese and Salad.

The  
Original  
and  
Genue  
WORCESTERSHIRE.



The Latest Fashion.  
The Smartest Style.  
The Most Moderate Prices.  
are all assured when dealing with so responsible  
a London Tailor as

**JOHN J. M. BULT,**  
140, Fenchurch Street, LONDON, England.

PRICES are as follows:  
Frock Coat and Vest 65/-  
Dress Suit (Silk-faced) 65/-  
Hunting Suit 65/-  
Hunting and Knicker 65/-  
Cash Tailor and Dress  
Coat Specialist.

A later choice of Cheviots, Serge, Flannels and Tweeds can be had. State, when writing, which preferred;  
self-measuring forms and pocket set free on application. Mr. Bult is a specialist in riding;  
Breeches from 35/- and other cloths most suitable for Colonial Wear.

## SAINT-RAPHAEL

### TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of  
Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women children  
and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

Dose: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.  
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition  
to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

**CLETEAS** is a **MELISSA** and **MINT** cordial  
purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.  
COMPAGNIE DU VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., HONGKONG.

## BOVRIL

### The Supreme Achievement in Beef Concentration.

INFINITELY SUPERIOR TO MEAT EXTRACT OR BEEF TEA.

BOVRIL is supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office, the India Office, and is used in over 2,000 Hospitals.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

### SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

#### THE CLIMAX OF EVOLUTION.

Recent investigations make it fairly certain that man existed in Europe in the latter part of the Pliocene or Glacial epoch. Reviewing these investigations, Prof. W. J. Sollas, of the London Geological Society, finds that the work of the comparative anatomist has emphasized the connection between man and the anthropoid apes, especially the gorilla and the chimpanzee; and a comparison of the blood of man and the apes has shown a close relationship that is not to be found in other animals. Man probably diverged from the primates at the age of the plains, his development beginning with emancipation from forest life. The erect attitude and the greater use of the hand followed; and as he seems to have been very early a social animal, this gave a stimulus to speech. He probably had great bodily strength and formidable natural weapons of defense and offense. With the invention of weapons made by art, natural weapons became unnecessary, and the teeth were gradually adapted to alimentary functions only. The Heidelberg jaw, the oldest known, has a purely human dentition, although otherwise strongly resembling the jaw of apes. The brain has grown in size and complexity with the evolution and use of the hand, but to a far greater extent with the development of speech and the consequent exchange, multiplication and coordination of ideas.

#### ARTICLES OF A DROP OF MERCURY.

Modifying an old experiment of Pauliak, a German physiologist has shown remarkable amoeboid movements in a drop of mercury. A bichromate of potash crystal and the drop of mercury are laid a fraction of an inch apart on the level bottom of a glass dish containing dilute nitric acid, and as the yellow ring from the dissolving crystal reaches the mercury, the latter jumps back, then moves to the crystal in a few seconds, and sends forth and draws back long tentacles, with lively twitches curiously like those of a living animal. The strange play continues until the crystal is dissolved.

FAILURE OF THE WOODMAN'S ELECTRIC SAW.

The sawing by electrically heated wires has

been found impracticable in Germany, on account of the red hot stretched wire.

#### THE BALLOON COMPASS.

Air navigation in Germany has reached the stage where a network of signal lights for night guidance is being considered, with bells or sirens for use in fog, and Dr. Bidlingmaier, of the Imperial Observatory at Wilhelmshaven, has lately pointed out that his duplex compass will enable the aeronaut to fix his position with some degree of accuracy without dependence on signals below. The instrument, as described by Conrad T. H. Norton, is a delicate indicator of the horizontal intensity of the earth's magnetism at any point. It was used in the late German Antarctic expedition and in observing a star or constellation gives the approximate longitude, while directly it indicates latitude with an accuracy of 5 to 6 miles. The knowledge of latitude is usually a sufficient guide. The dipping needle can be relied upon when there is no iron in the immediate neighbourhood, and a great advantage of the new apparatus over the ordinary compass is that it is wholly unaffected by the whirling and other disturbing motions so common to balloons in the wind. An observation requires less than two minutes. The duplex compass could be used at sea, but is made valueless by the iron on most vessels.

#### SAINT IN THE CANALS OF MARS.

In his novel theory of the canals of Mars and their change of colour, Dr. Archenius, Swedish physicist and Nobel prize-winner, contends that various conditions, including the thickness of the planet's crust, have caused the formation of parallel cracks, and that these have gradually filled with sand. Various salts in this sand assume different colours according to the degree of dampness of the soil at different seasons. The "melting snow" at the poles of Mars is regarded simply as an evaporation and the dampness produced temporarily darkens the cracks. The seas are believed to be shallow, containing much sand. The experiments of Dr. Archenius have not favoured the idea of life on Mars, and he considers the climate too cold to support plants or other organisms.

#### NO ZINC FOR BOOBS.

Zinc has become unfitted for use on city roofs, on account of the increase of sulphuric acid in the air. Copper is costly, but a Berlin chemist has shown that it lasts 11 times as long as zinc in an acid-laden atmosphere, and its wasting is not only slow but even, instead of in spots, soon causing leaks. Lead, not much more expensive than zinc, is recommended as a metal enduring air-exposure a long time.

#### A NOVEL ITALIAN BOAT.

The hydroplane boat with which Capt. Riccaldi and Lieut. Crocco have been experimenting near Rome, is 26 feet long, is fitted with a 100 horse power-engine working at 1,200 revolutions per minute, and weighs 3,300 pounds, with fuel and two men. Hydroplanes are placed at bow and stern. The propellers weigh 26 pounds each, are of doubled aluminum plating, can have their pitch altered while running, and can be reversed. The hull is raised above the water as the boat develops any considerable speed, the friction being thus greatly diminished. At the rate of 44 miles an hour, a speed made possible by this peculiarity of operation, the hull is lifted a foot and a half out of water, and the planks at the two ends feather smoothly and lightly on the surface.

#### ELECTRIC LAMPS AS WATER FILTERS.

Ultra-violet rays have proven effective in sterilizing water, and, although the process would seem to be rather expensive, the Westinghouse Company in France has been planning to substitute this method for ordinary

## INDIGESTION.

It is not the quantity of food we eat, but what we digest and assimilate that nourishes the body. When the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition are diseased, there is loss of nutrition, and the body loses strength as a natural consequence. Not only does the system suffer from lack of nourishment, but the derangement of the organs must inevitably cause further complications. Indigestion is a most prevalent source of constipation, which in its turn causes a disordered liver, and finally you become burdened with Chronic Dyspepsia. Indigestion invariably arises from improperly prepared food, hasty eating, over-indulgence, fatigue, and exhaustion during the hot weather, breathing foul air, excessive brain work, and more frequently from ears and worry which exhaust the nervous force and weaken the organs of digestion. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are a safe, sure, and reliable remedy for all stomachic complaints. They aid in the digestion and assimilation of food, and in a mild and gentle manner regulate the system, restoring the weak and dyspeptic to health and strength. They give you clean bowels, a healthy stomach, a lively liver, active kidneys, and blood that is rich and red.



They are a perfect Blood Purifier and a positive and permanent cure for Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation, Headaches, Sallow Complexion, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Piles, Pimples, Boils and Blotches, and for Female Aliments.

## DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS

For Sale by WATKINS, Ltd. Wholesale and Retail Agents, and Chemists and Stores generally. 60 cents per box will be forwarded on receipt of price by THE W. H. COMSTOCK CO., Ltd.

THEY DO NOT WEAKEN. THEY DO NOT SICKEN. THEY DO NOT GRIPE.

a creamy ground dotted irregularly with black. These dotted backgrounds are very pretty, and also very practical; such a fabric does not show dirt nearly so quickly as a plain one. Black spots on a white ground look fresh for a long time, but any broken ground is less delicate than a plain one, even if both colours be light.

The eye does not demand an unbroken expanse, and consequently is not arrested by every grain of dust.

CHANGES IN SLEEVES.

Blouse-sleeves are fuller than they have been, and occasionally one sees a revival of an old fashion—the fairly close sleeves puffed at the elbow. The drawback to this is the fact that it is crushed by the coat-sleeve so much more readily than a plain-fitting or loose sleeve.

THE USEFULNESS OF TUCKS.

Tucks are highly in favour, from their broadest, including pleats, to their finest—the pin or hair tucks of long memory. Fine underclothing has always reigned in quantities of these wonderful little tucks, which on the better qualities are made by hand, although it seems impossible that anything so large as human fingers should make anything so small as these tucks. As a trimming to outer garments they well deserve their promotion, and they afford quite the best method of ornamenting a blouse which is intended to be morning wear. They take away from its plainness without making it elaborate.

A NOVEL MATERIAL.

The inventive mind is constantly giving us the characteristics of two articles in one. The latest such combination is a material which is entirely of wool and yet has a cambric texture, and is as light and cool as cambric, while possessing all the hygienic advantages of wool. There are now very few materials which cannot be simulated in wool, or wool with a surface finish of silk or satin. Consequently, those who have found the benefits of wool in averting colds and chest or throat trouble, can now clothe themselves with variety and in charming colours without suffering any deprivation in the choice of materials open to them—X. and Z. in the Globe.

## NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE



EVERY WOMAN should have beautiful and abundant hair, for nature lavishly rewards those who labour intelligently to preserve and beautify it. Is your hair oily or sticky? Is it dry, dull or lifeless? Have you dandruff? If so, you should use Newbro's Herpicide at once. It kills the germs or microbes that causes dandruff and falling hair, after which,

the hair will grow as nature intended. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly and gives the assurance of a cure from the very first application. It contains no oil or grease, and is unsurpassed for its daintiness. It makes the hair light and fluffy and gives it a silken gloss.

AT DRUG STORES—Send 10 Cents in Stamps to The HERPICIDE Co., Dept. N., Detroit, Mich., for a Sample.

A. S. WATSON & CO., SPECIAL AGENTS.

## PEACH'S Patent LACE CURTAINS

55 YEARS REPUTATION. Makers of CONTRENET LACE CURTAINS. Double strength. Latest Catalogue. The Largest issued. Post FREE. LACE, SERGE, TAPESTRY, AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CASEMENT FABRICS, TABLE LINEN, LADIES' AND GENT'S UNDERWEAR, BOOTS AND SHOES, COSTUMES, GENT'S CLOTHING, FURNITURE, Knockdown makes for Shipping. A WHOLE WAREHOUSE IN BOOK FORM to look through. IMPORT YOUR OWN GOODS. British made and reliable. WEBSITE DAY.

SAMPLE CURTAIN PARCEL 22/6. All Patent CONTRENET MAKE, durability guaranteed. 2 pairs good quality Point Lace Design Curtains, 32 ins. long, 60 ins. wide, worth 7/6 per pair. 1 pair Handmade Curtains, rich old Lace, 32 ins. long, 60 ins. wide. (Parcel White or Ecru.) 1 pr. Curtains, Ribbon and Bow design, 32 ins. by 43 ins. 1 Duchess Toilet Set of Six Lace Covers. POSTAGE PAID 22/6. Direct from the Actual Makers.

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THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.  
CHOICE AUSTRALIAN  
BEEF.  
LAMB.  
MUTTON.  
RABBITS  
AND  
HARES.

## THE SCOURGE OF THE TROPICS.

## HOW TO OVERCOME THE RAVAGES OF THE MALARIA PARASITE.

"A Golden Status should be erected to the discoverer of a means of banishing Malaria from the Tropics."

In those striking words a short time ago, a distinguished man once again drew attention to a subject whose importance, as every resident in the Tropics is only too well aware, it is impossible to exaggerate.

Great as are the strides preventive medicine makes every year, so long a time must necessarily elapse before Malaria can be banished from the land that is destined to affect untold millions of His Majesty's subjects with its acute rigors, and its pernicious after effects for many years to come, and to cause fatalities likewise reaching millions every year.

As everyone knows, Malaria is due to a parasite which feeds on the haemoglobin or active substance of the red blood-corpuscles, destroying it and them until the blood becomes poor, and the patient suffers from Anæmia. Unless this destruction is checked, the condition degenerates into what is called Chæsæmia, an impairment of the vitality of the tissues of the nervous, muscular, mental, circulatory, digestive, respiratory and other systems of the body. For this reason, the patient suffers from a long list of nervous, mental and physical symptoms, like loss of memory, impairment of the vision, depression of the spirits, insomnia, lassitude and over-increasing weakness.

Happy all these depressing conditions can be banished by the use of Sanatogen, which is as potent a remedy for them as quinine is in combating the ravages produced by the early attacks of the Malaria parasite.

Sanatogen is a chemical combination of glyco-phosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, with milk protein, the great body-building element of meat. Thus combined, they form a substance which is readily soluble in water, and so easily assimilated that it is absorbed within an hour after it has been taken. To its remarkable power in Malaria, tribute has been paid by a large number of physicians with a wide experience of the ravages of this scourge of the Tropics.

One of the leading physicians in the whole of the United Provinces of India says:—"I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. In no single instance have I been disappointed with its results. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of its value."

Similar statements might be multiplied indefinitely, for thousands of letters testifying to the benefits Malaria sufferers have derived from Sanatogen have been written by grateful patients as well as by their physicians.

Sanatogen's power in revitalising and reconstituting the blood is shown by the following case selected from a hundred which have been reported in the medical press:—A woman suffering from Anæmia had lost weight, and was so weak that she suffered from profuse sweating at night, and had to take to her bed. She had only .500,000 red corpuscles per cubic millimetre. As has been stated, the trade recognises only three sites—namely, American, Russian and Romanian, and this view is practically justified by the figures quoted. It will be readily recognised that in such circumstances a combination of Russian and American can always control the business in mineral oils until development takes place, of which at present there is little or no expectation. The stability of prices therefore depends to some extent upon the *entente cordiale* between these two producing countries.

There is at the present moment a new development of oil property in the Russian district known as the Miskop region, and there are people who believe that this district will in the course of a few years rival that of Baku in production. It is, of course, far too early to pronounce any definite opinion upon this point. So far as can be judged at present, the indications are certainly very favourable, but the permanence of the supply is altogether a hidden factor, and time must elapse before any decision can be arrived at. In some parts of the district it is probable that deep-boring will be necessary, and the results have yet to be determined.

There are, of course, certain deep borings in other petroleum fields which pay, some wells going down over 3,000 feet, but shareholders must expect to wait a while for their returns whenever any such operation is necessary.

With regard to the sale or distribution of petroleum products, the information from official sources is not so full as might be wished, at least in the British market was considered among the most important, but it is doubtful whether this is now the case. Looking back for the last seven years, we find the actual quantity of burning-oil imported into this country from America, Russia, and Romania to have been as follows:—

## THE SHARE "BOOM" IN OIL.

## PRODUCT AND SALE OF PETROLEUM.

The question whether the world's supplies of petroleum are anything comparable to those of coal is one of very considerable interest. Speculation as to the exhaustion of the coalfield of this planet has often attracted attention, and at times it has led to a scare. When the annual output was well under 250 million tons people were told that the rate of consumption was too high, and that we should all shortly be living without empty firegrates. We are now raising about 1,000 million tons annually and there is no serious anxiety about the continuance of the supply. About three-fourths of this enormous quantity has been the result of the development of the last thirty years. In other words, three times as much has been done in thirty years as in the previous 300 years.

In looking over the petroleum figures we do not find any such tremendous addition to the quantities produced in the earlier stages of the trade. The Russian output reached 2,292 million gallons, or, say, about eleven million tons in the year 1901, and in 1907 the output was 2,164 million gallons, or about 83 million tons. In America the production stood still for about six years, between 1896 and 1901, and has since made considerable progress, rising from 2,427 million gallons in that year to 5,811 million gallons in 1907, while at the present time it is probably at a slightly higher rate. The total of the two great producing countries is now 30,000,000 tons per annum. The other petroleum producing countries are Germany, Austria, Rumania, Japan, Canada, British India, Java, and Sumatra, but, as will be seen, the output of these countries is relatively quite insignificant.

The total quantity of crude petroleum produced by these places, taken together in 1903 was 570 million gallons, or, say, about two million tons; and in 1917 it amounted to 1,100 million gallons, or about 42 million tons. Of this quantity Austria and Rumania produced more than half. The Java and Sumatra supply, of which a good deal has been had, increased in five years only thirteen million gallons. As has been stated, the trade recognises only three sites—namely, American, Russian, and Romanian, and this view is practically justified by the figures quoted. It will be readily recognised that in such circumstances a combination of Russian and American can always control the business in mineral oils until development takes place, of which at present there is little or no expectation. The stability of prices therefore depends to some extent upon the *entente cordiale* between these two producing countries.

It is likely that the work of endeavouring to stamp out consumption in the British Isles will receive considerable impetus shortly by reason of a generous gift by Mr. Waldorf Astor. The council of the National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis received, on April 14th, a letter from that gentleman, inviting its co-operation in an important scheme for the extension of the work of diffusing knowledge in reference to tuberculosis and its prevention, in which the association is at present engaged.

Details of the scheme were before the committee, and it is understood that Mr. Astor has intimated his intention of making a substantial donation to the association to carry on the scheme which he has proposed. The council adopted the scheme in principle, and appointed a Committee to consider the matter.

The National Association has been in existence for some ten years. It was founded by a group of medical men, and was publicly inaugurated by a meeting at which the late King (then Prince of Wales) presided at Marlborough House. Recent activities have been largely confined to the endeavour, through the medium of exhibitions, to bring home to the public means for the prevention of the disease. The first of these was held at Whitechapel, and was opened by Mr. John Barraclough. Since then similar exhibitions have been held in Chelsea, Paddington, Marylebone, and other parts of London, as well as at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and there is now one at St. Paul's. Popular lectures on the subject are given, the lecturers having included such authorities as Sir William Broadbent and Dr. Theodore Williams.

Mr. Astor's scheme is understood to be in extension of the present work of the association, and will, it is hoped, not only place Mr. Astor's own gift at their immediate disposal, but will result in the raising of further sums from the charitable public in furtherance of the work.

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Sanatogen may be obtained direct to all Chemists and Bazaars.

12 months, estimated at the above rate,

It may perhaps be safely reckoned that the average yearly import is sold during the year, and hence the figures may be taken as representing British consumption, excluding, of course, the consumption of Scotch oil. The tonnage of estimated imports for 1910 is about 400,000 tons. It is less than the consumption of the seed oils, which on an average are worth from four to five times as much, weight for weight. Comparing these figures with the exports of burning oil from the great producing countries, we find that in the year 1907, when we imported 150 million gallons of all kinds of illuminating oil, the United States exported 754 million gallons, and Russia 176 millions. But the total production of crude oil in America was 5,811 million gallons, and if this were all refined it should produce at least 1,200 millions of illuminating oil. Some of this, however, is used for fuel without undergoing any refining process. A large proportion of both American and Russian illuminating oils goes to the East-India, China, the Eastern Archipelago, and the Australian Colonies. Russian oil had a great vogue in this direction some years ago, and particularly in India; but this supply has been interfered with lately, and the Standard Oil Company has made good headway. The Russian export of mineral burning oil was much greater ten years ago than it is now, being 401 million gallons in 1901. Shareholders in the new Russian companies have to remember that ground has been lost in this great Eastern market, and it will take time to wrest the trade from the people who now hold it. On the whole, the Eastern market is to be considered as the most important of all markets for burning oil, as it is less likely to be affected by competing illuminants, and the population to be served is so enormous. In this direction there are at least great possibilities.

With regard to the sale and distribution of lubricating oils, there are no official figures to guide us, and the progress made by the trade is not easily followed. We know, as a matter of fact, that this progress has been very great during the last thirty years, but whether it is likely to develop rapidly now has still to be seen. The chief European States are the principal foreign markets for this material, while the Eastern market is comparatively insignificant.

An important source of revenue will, of course, be found in petrol—with an expanding market for its sale, until someone invents a practicable electric storage battery. At the present moment petrol is held artificially at a comparatively high price; the idea being apparently that as it is largely used by the wealthy, these people may just as well be made to pay. It is possible, however, that this state of things may not last long, and it would be unwise to reckon upon more than about 6d. per gallon as a permanent price.

The multiplication of oil companies during the past few years is a remarkable feature of the situation. The number registered during the past ten years is seventy-four, and of these as many as forty-two have been registered within fifteen months of the present time. Clearly, then, the position is one demanding considerable care and discrimination on the part of intending investors. It does not, however, of course, necessarily follow that many of the new concerns that have already been floated and those about to be floated may not have their attractions for the speculative investor. From all that has already been said in these articles concerning the prospects of the oil industry, it must be patent that the point to which the investor should direct his attention is not only the chances of the company as an oil-producer, but the extent to which the company is capitalized.

It will easily be seen that, given good management and moderate capitalisation, a number of new oil companies might easily give good returns to shareholders, especially having regard to the ever-increasing demand for the product. On the other hand, a company over-capitalised, which, under the most favourable conditions, would only be able to pay very small dividends to shareholders, would conceivably earn no profits at all if there should be some slight reduction in the price of oil. As in the earlier market, so it is that for oil shares, discrimination should be the watchword of the investor, and it will be either to the extent or to the abandonment of that quality that he will have to attribute either gains or losses arising out of the present activity in the shares of oil-producing companies.

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This generous trial outfit will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of coupon below, duly filled in, and 3d. in stamps for postage.

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To Prove that Harlene Hair Drill grows hair.

## A MILLION FREE OUTFITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

If you would like to make your hair grow in healthy and beautiful proportion, you can receive free of the "Harlene Hair Drill" outfit illustrated here.

Let any woman compare the vision of how much younger and how much more attractive she would be if her hair was as it was, say, five or ten or fifteen years back.

Let any man similarly compare before his mind's eye the picture of the man he is, and contrast his hair as it was five to fifteen years previous to his today.

And it is this great difference that it is possible to restore. No woman's—or man's—hair is to day what it was—what it can, unless this has had the natural and physiological culturing and beautifying benefit of "Harlene Hair Drill."

After practicing "Harlene Hair Drill" you will be surprised—agreeable surprise, we promise:

Your hair will stop falling out by the end of the week.

The scalp will feel "alive" instead of dead, hot, hard, scaly, greasy, sticky, damp, or dry.

Note.—All the accessories required will be sent you without a penny cost. It costs threepence to send you the package, and it is suggested that you do *not* send the postage or carriage mentioned on the following coupon, but send a copy of you would rather not cut it from your paper.

Further supplies of "Harlene" wherewith to continue the practice and benefits of "Harlene Hair Drill" may be obtained at all chemists and stores throughout the world in 2s., 2d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle, or send direct on receipt of postal order, which must include postage.

## COUPON FOR FREE "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" OUTFIT.

To Messrs. H. & J. HARLENE CO.,

18, 26, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278,



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MRS. DAVIDSON & P. F. M.  
BY  
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE  
(Author of "Adventures of Captain Kettle",  
"Kate Meredith", etc.)

More "Beef" in Lemco than in any other beef essence. A 4-oz. jar contains the essence of about 10 lbs. of beef; makes 32 cups of delicious, strengthening bouillon; gives strength and delicacy to several dozen dishes.

*"Lemco is a great find by an Indian household. The writer has always found it pure and good—Campbell."*

Lemco is simply pure fresh beef highly concentrated.

*"Lemco is a great find by an Indian household. The writer has always found it pure and good—Campbell."*

Lemco

4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

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By Appointment to H.M. The King.  
FIRE ENGINE MAKERS.

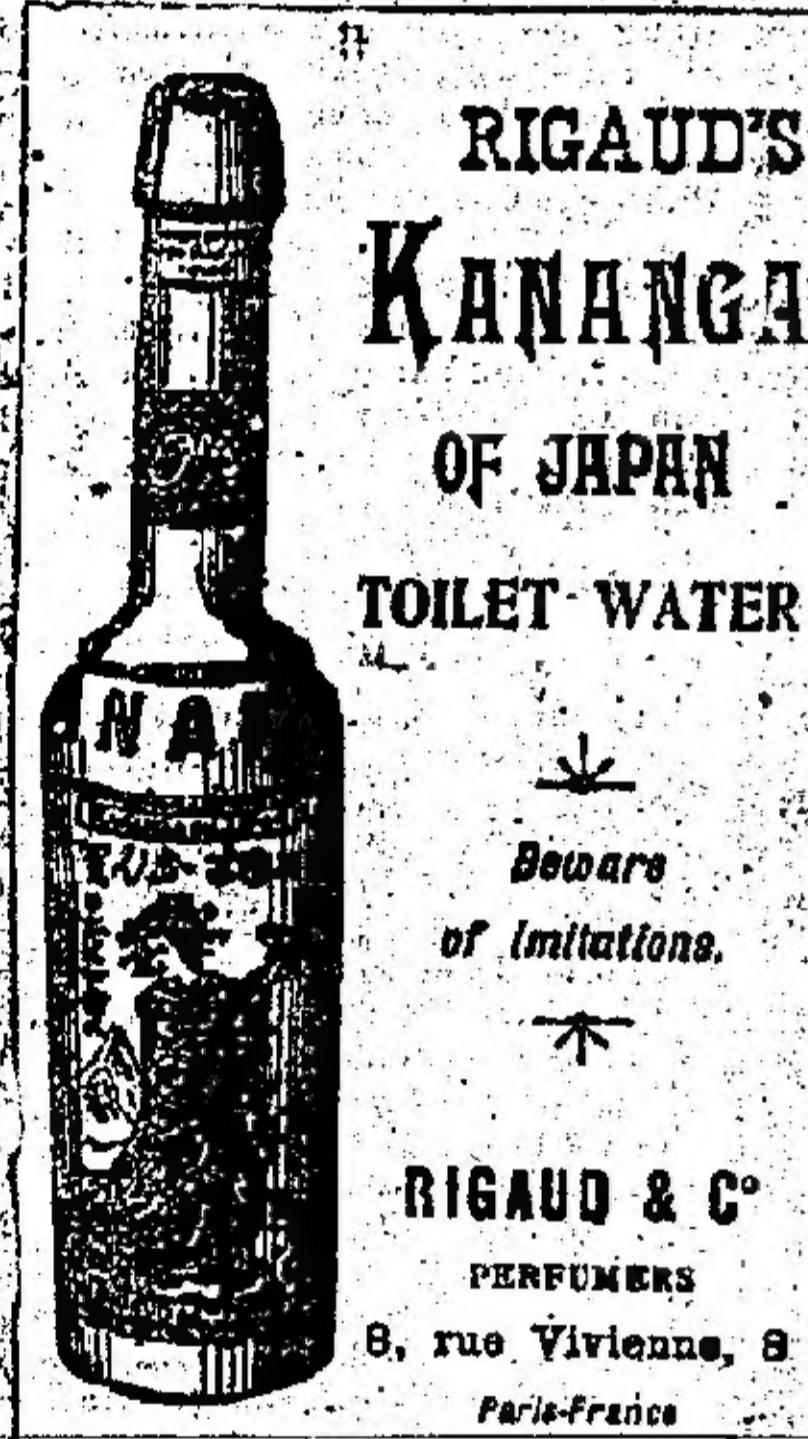
MERRYWEATHERS'

Largest Makers of High-class  
HOSE PIPES

in the World.

Dub-Sub Canvas for Fire Duty.  
Admiralty Leather for Fushing.  
Armoured Rubber for Mines.

Write for "Hints on Hose," and quotations.  
MERRYWEATHER & SONS,  
Fire Engine and Hose Works,  
GREENWICH, LONDON, S.E.



Beware  
of imitations.

RIGAUD & C°  
PARIS-FRANCE



Efficient because absolutely pure  
Lloyd's List No. 1000, New York, 1909.  
Full directions in each bottle.  
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

70

London Selling Agents

CEA, INDIGO  
FIBRES  
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HIDES AND SKINS  
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GENERAL  
PRODUCTS  
KEYMER, SON & CO.  
(Import Dept., Whitechapel, London  
Telephone "Keymer, London." No. 1245)

SELF CURE NO FICTION!  
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!  
NO SUFFERER  
NEED DESPAIR!

NEED DESPAIR,  
but without running a doctor's bill, falling into the debt of a quack, and so adding to the cost and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

**THERAPION**  
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands of men, women, and children, who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

**THERAPION NO. 1**—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, scabs, and scarring, and especially cures himself without the knowledge of a second party.

**THERAPION NO. 2**—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcers, scabs, and scarring, and especially cures himself without the knowledge of a second party. This preparation purifies the skin, removes the dead, and thoroughly eliminates all noxious matter from the body.

**THERAPION NO. 3**—The Sovereign Remedy for dryness, nervousness, impaired vitality, debility, diarrhoea, and constipation, and especially cures himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

**THERAPION**

Health for dryness, nervousness, impaired

vitality, debility, diarrhoea, and constipation, and especially cures himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS STOCKS AND SHARES  
NUMBER COMPANIES.

SINGAPORE, May 5.

Date of formation	Capital	Subscribed	Number of Shares	Issue Value	Paid up to	Shares Unissued	Company	Quotations	Last Dividend
1909	120,000	105,000	105,000	1	1	...	Alor Gajah Rubber Estates	4.00	...
1909	175,000	60,000	140,000	5	5	...	Ayut Pans Rubber Estates Co.	12.00	...
1909	285,000	75,000	75,000	2	2	...	Allagar Rubber Estates, Ltd.	5/-	...
1909	150,000	150,000	1,500,000	2/-	2/-	...	Anglo-Malay Rubber Co., Ltd. (fully paid)	110.8	80% in '09
1906	300,000	151,200	15,120	10	10	5,120	Balgowrie Rubber Estate, Ltd.	22.00	100% for '09
1908	850,000	35,250	47,000	2	1/6	...	Batang Melaka	0/-	...
1904	230,000	20,187/10	19,000	1	1	6,250	Batu Caves Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	18.00	50% for '09
1906	80,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Batu Tiga (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.15	24% in '09
1905	100,000	68,908	22,184	1	1	...	Bukit Kajang Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	3.00	...
1907	230,000	25,000	24,000	1	1	12,000	Bukit Lintang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	7.00	...
1910	570,000	66,700	66,700	1	1	3,300	Bukit Rajah Rubber Co., Ltd.	20.00	60% for '09
1908	235,000	230,000	30,000	1	1	...	Castledale (Klang) Rubber Co., Ltd.	5.10	...
1910	875,000	700,000	70,000	10	10	...	Chamukat Serding Estate, Ltd.	17.50	...
1909	200,000	82,600	12,600	10	5	...	Cheras Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.00	...
1905	225,000	175,000	1,750,000	2	2/-	...	Cherasone (F.M.S.) Estates, Ltd.	7/6	...
1904	10,000	16,000	16,000	1	1	...	Cidely Rubber Estate	3.00	25% in '09
1905	275,000	68,000	62,000	1	1	1,000	Consolidated Malay Rubber Est. Ltd.	15.15	20% in '09
1906	210,000	102,500	102,500	1	1	7,500	Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	8.10	50% for '09
1909	350,000	475,000	475,000	1	1	...	Edinburgh Estates, Ltd.	3.50	...
1909	45,000	40,000	40,000	1	1	...	Federated Selangor	9.10	...
1907	30,000	70,000	70,000	1	1	...	Golconde Malay	7.00	...
1909	300,000	300,000	300,000	17	17	...	Glenavy Plantations, Ltd.	3.00	...
1906	680,000	680,000	40,000	17	17	...	Hoeyas Rubber Planting Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	22.00	...
1909	800,000	150,000	30,000	10	5	...	Henrikette Rubber Estate	4.00	...
1906	210,000	305,000	305,000	1	1	8,784	Inch Kenneth Rubber Estates, Ltd.	16.10	15% in '09
1904	55,000	30,000	30,000	1	1	2,600	Indragiri (Sumatra) R. & G. Percha Co., Ltd.	35.00	25% in '09
1909	250,000	200,000	20,000	10	10	...	Kapar Para Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	9.15	...
1905	65,000	65,000	1	1	...	Kamuning Perak	nominal	...	
1909	2,000,000	182,500	105,000	1	1	...	" B "	9/6	...
1906	180,000	180,000	180,000	10	7	...	Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Ltd.	12.00	20% in '09
1907	300,000	200,000	30,000	10	7	...	Kombok Rubber Estate Ltd.	32.00	...
1907	210,000	90,000	90,000	1	1	10,000	Labu (F. M. S.) Rubber Co., Ltd.	9.00	7% for '08
1907	230,000	197,920	197,920	1	1	52,000	Lamadron Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.15	10% for '08
1906	212,000	75,000	185,000	1	1	...	Ledbury Rubber Estates, Ltd. (contrib.)	7.00	10% in '09
1906	240,000	300,000	115,000	1	1	...	Merlimau Rubber Estate, Ltd. (f.p.)	4.00	...
1909	210,000	175,000	175,000	2	2/-	Merlimau Rubber Estates, Ltd. (Ordinary)	3.15	125% for '09	
1903	230,000	22,500	22,000	2	2/-	Pataheng Rubber Estates Synd., Ltd.	16.50	...	
1909	400,000	80,000	5,5	5	...	Pajam, Limited	2.00	...	
1909	300,000	200,000	100,000	1	1	...	Panai, Limited	60.00	...
1910	450,000	35,000	45,000	5	5	10,000	Port Dickson Rubber Co., Ltd.	13.00	...
1909	286,000	85,000	85,000	1	1	...	Perak Plantations	7.10	125% for '09
1909	160,000	63,875	15,000	1	1	...	Rumbia Rubber Estates Co., Ltd. (Ordinary)	nominal	...
1904	20,000	18,762	20,000	10	10	4,595 part paid shares	Sagya Rubber Company, Ltd.	14.10	...
1904	100,000	100,000	50,000	2	2	221 7/4 Deb.	Sandycroft Rubber Co., Ltd.	36.00	150% for '10
1905	100,000	100,000	28,692	1	1	...	Sapong Rubber Estate Ltd.	11.00	...
1907	100,000	80,400	48,000	1	1	...	Seafield Rubber Co., Ltd. (contrib.)	7.15	...
1908	230,000	30,000	300,000	9/2	3/-	Selangor Rubber Co., Ltd.	3.15	125% in '09	
1905	850,000	500,000	500,000	100	100	...	Singapore Rubber Co. (f.p.)	17.00	20% in '10
1903	8425,000	328,800	2,423	2	2	...	Singapore & Johore Rubber Co., Ltd. (f.p.)	3.15	...
1905	120,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	...	Singapore Para Rubber Estates, Ltd.	4.75	3% for '08
1906	65,000	6,500	6,500	1	1	...	Shaford Rubber Estate, Ltd. (per cent)	3.50	...
1909	250,000	600,000	10,000	10	6	...	St. Helena Rubber Co., Ltd.	35.00	...
1909	210,000	100,000	10,000	1	1	...	Sindayang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	2.50	...
1906	217,000	175,000	175,000	2	2/-	Straits Settlements (Bertam) B. Co., Ltd.	7.00	15% for '09	
1905	210,000	100,000	100,000	1	1	385 forfeited	Sungei Kapar Rubber Co., Ltd.	10.10	div. 75% in '09
1907	270,000	65,000	55,000	1	1	10,000	Sungei Salak Rubber Co., Ltd.	4.15	...
1904	250,000	50,000	50,000	1	1	500	Sungei Sel (Selangor) Rubber Co., Ltd.	6.00	...
1907	45,000	40,500	12,600	1	1	...	Sungei Choh	4.15	...
1908	45,000	40,500	32,400	17/6	17/6	...	" Contributory	4.00	...
1905	150,000	60,000	36,000	1	1	...	Tebrau (Johore) Rubber Co. (contrib.)	4.10	...
1909	185,000	185,000	33,000	5	5	...	Teluk Anson Rubber Estates, Ltd.	11.50	...
1900	81,000	637,500	737,500	1	1	...	United Singapore Rubber Estates, Ltd.	3.00	...
1907	2,000,000	170,000	170,000	1	1	48,000	United Sordang (Sumatra) Rub. Ltd.	7.15	5% for '08
1908	245,000	65,000	2,2	2/-	...	United Sumatra Rubber	14/-	10% for '09	
1904	260,000	50,000	50,000	2	2/-	Vallambrosa Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.16	25% in '09	

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## THE Steamship

## "DEVANHA".

## "CAPRI".

## "THERESA".

## Consignees of Cargo from London or s.s. "Cordouan" from Havre ex s.s. "Ville de Roquemont" from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Roquemont" in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M. To-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th May, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 16th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 17th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,  
Agent.

NOT YET IS NOT NEVER  
TO SUFFERERS FROM STOMACH, HEADACHE  
WHO HAVE VAINLY SOUGHT RELIEF  
IN ORDINARY MEDICINES IF  
THEY HAVE NOT TRIED  
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Here Is The Case of a Shanghai  
Lady Who Suffered for Years.

"For a number of years my wife suffered from intense pains in the pit of the stomach, and from headaches which compelled her to remain in a darkened room for days," said Mr. L. Encarnacion, who resides at 56, Haskell Road, Shanghai, and is an assistant in the shipping office of Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co. "She was very pale and thin," he continued, "dark rings encircled her eyes; she had but little appetite, there was a

PAIN IN HER BACK

corresponding to the pain in the stomach. These pains were very frequent.

"I took my wife to most of the European doctors in Shanghai, and she received from them the most careful attention and treatment, but got no better. Then she tried many different advertised remedies, but these failed likewise to do her any good. At last, on the advice of one of the doctors, she was about to commence a special treatment whereby she would take no food whatever through the mouth for four months, when I read somewhere that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were a remedy for stomach troubles."

"My wife grasped with joy the idea of giving these Pills a trial, rather than undergo the proposed treatment, which meant four months of what amounted practically to starvation, so I purchased a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and she began to take them. After the third bottle of these Pills she felt better; the pain had decreased, her appetite was improved, the headaches were less frequent and violent, the felt stronger and more hopeful. Altogether my wife took about eight bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and these proved sufficient to permanently cure her. Ever since that day her appetite has been good, her digestion excellent, and she has no return of the headaches and pains in the stomach. She is also stouter and has a healthy colour."

"It gives me much pleasure, then to come forward thus voluntarily to express my gratitude for the cure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills wrought in the case of my wife, now."

NEARLY THREE YEARS AGO, and she heartily joins in my feelings of gratitude.

The reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People enjoy a world-wide reputation as the great remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and all disorders arising from disordered digestion, is because the rich red blood which they supply feeds the enfeebled digestive organs and restores their strength. In the same way, by purifying and strengthening the blood and thus restoring health to the system, these Pills have cured almost numberless cases of Anemia, Debility, Headaches, Malaria, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Paralysis, Peri-Peri, Eczema, Scrofula and Skin eruptions, as well as those special irregularities of health which afflict women only. Obtainable from most chemists and medicine vendors, also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 84, Szecheni Road, Shanghai, who send 6 bottles for \$6 or 1 bottle for \$1.50 post free to any address.

Dr. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS—THE PILLS THAT CURE "INCURABLES."

CANADA'S FUTURE.

GRANARY OF THE EMPIRE AND THE WORLD.

From some very remarkable facts prepared by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion Government of Canada, we quote the following. The article in its entirety has been delivered as a lecture before the Canadian Club at Ottawa:—

Canada last year had an average of hard winter wheat of 24 bushels to the acre, and of summer or spring wheat 21 bushels to the acre.

The United States had an average of 16 bushels to the acre of both winter and summer wheat.

Canada thus stands pre-eminent amongst the newer nations, with 50 per cent more acre than our great rivals, the United States.

But, while we thus stand pre-eminent amongst the newer countries, we are far behind the finer and more scientific agriculture of the older nations in Europe.

England alone, which some of our people in their pride of colonial possession and progress, think is old, effete, and worn out, last year produced 53 bushels to the acre, and the whole United Kingdom 32 bushels to the acre. Scotland produced 41 bushels to the acre, and little Bulgaria 35 bushels to the acre.

GREATER POSSIBILITIES.

I fear our farmers are not doing what they might easily do, and what, if they availed themselves of the information, that is laid freely at their feet, they could do. To illustrate this I shall only quote one remark. Dr. Robertson, a couple of years ago, in addressing the Seed Growers' Association here, and impressing upon the farmers the importance of good seed and good cultivation, stated that the farmers of the province of Quebec received that year 73,000,000 bushels from their whole crop, but if they had grown a crop equal per acre to the whole crop of the Macdonald, Colling farm per acre, they would have received 147,000,000 bushels.

Wheat is the staple of agriculture everywhere as far as the crude crops are concerned. It is the production of wheat which is watched by merchants and by statisticians the world over. It is to the supply of wheat that the human race most anxiously scans the agricultural returns of the year, and the food of humanity generally is more gauged by the wheat they consume than by any one other thing.

The United States is one of the great wheat-producing countries, but we have leading men, men of knowledge, men of foresight, in thought in the United States, pointing to the fact that in the near future, as reckoned by the lives of nations, the United States will turn from being a food-exporting country to being a food-importing country.

Last year they exported a large quantity of wheat, but their population is growing apace and enormously, and it is expected that before half of this century is passed the United States will probably have a population of more than 200,000,000 of people, and they will require more than 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat to supply their home market alone.

THE GRANARY OF THE WORLD.

They have not succeeded of late years in increasing their production to any great extent, and, judging from what we know, it is not very likely that they will keep pace at all with their production, as compared with their increase in population.

Then they will have to come to us for their wheat, and the other markets of the world which to-day count upon the United States will have to come to Canada. And it is no idle thing to say that Canada, in the near future, will be, and must be, the granary of the Empire, and of a large portion of the world.

What then are our prospects? We have at the present time, the following:—  
North-West a production of 1,150,000,000 bushels worth of all our crops in the three provinces. This was raised on 12,000,000 of acres. Seven millions of those acres were in wheat, and they produced 147,000,000 bushels at 147/6 and Ledbury at 110/-.

What have we in reserve? At the present time it is estimated by the Department of the Interior that the land in the hands of the settlers amounts to about 46,000,000 acres, of which 12,000,000 were cultivated last year, 7,000,000 being in wheat.

There are about 32,000,000 of acres in the hands of railroads and other corporations and owners, not settlers. There are about 45,000,000 of acres surveyed but still in the hands of the people of Canada. And, roughly speaking, there are probably 90,000,000 acres more of agricultural land, even unassured in a general way, north of the line of our ordinary surveys.

This gives us available 213,000,000 acres in the three provinces, and I think it is a fair and conservative estimate to say that of this about 50,000,000 acres are actually suitable for wheat production under ordinary circumstances and ordinary farming.

EDUCATING THE FARMERS.

That is to say, there is available about seven times the amount that last year was in wheat, and if we are able to keep up our average of production we will be able to produce 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat from the three prairie provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta; about one and a half times the production of the whole United States last year.

That needs population; that needs development.

In Canada we have to-day a number of agencies of an educational character for the farmers: In addition to the agricultural colleges which are being established in all the provinces, where opportunities are afforded to young men and boys, and girls growing up on the farms, to find out the best systems and methods of farming, we have in the Dominion Government, and in Provincial Governments and Departments of Agriculture, agencies for the spreading of agricultural knowledge.

This is a kind of technical education. And let my say here that the results of technical education in regard to the farming business are such as would justify a very large expenditure of public money upon technical education in regard to any other business if the same kind of results can be brought about.

We have not in agriculture confined ourselves to the teaching of the new generations, but we have been placing at the disposal of the men actually engaged in the business a vast amount of accurate expert information.

We have gone about through the country at large and held meetings, we have gone out to the highways and byways and gathered the men—very often indifferent, sometimes contemptuous—but they have come to scoff and have gone away to pray, with the result that when they do occasionally—not always I am sorry to say—put their knowledge into practical operation, they have made farming a practical success in this country everywhere.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores.  
P. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Son in their weekly share report, dated 15th May, state:—

Our market has ruled throughout the past week both on local stocks and "Babbers," and but little of importance has been done in either section. Reuter's last quotation by wire for Fine Hard Para Rubber is 10/5 per lb., and the tons of the London share market "firm." The next London Stock Exchange settlement is fixed for the 25/27th inst. Consols have improved 7/8ths on the week, and are now quoted at 81/15/16. Bar Silver at 24/7/8 and Sterling T.T. at 1/9/10. Shanghai T.T. is quoted at 7/4 and the bank's buying rate for 3/4s bills on that port at 7/4.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai have ruled weak with small sales and further sellers at 8/60. The London rate has received 8/11 and Shanghai to 8/70 at £1.73/8. Hongkong Nationals continue in request at 4/6.

CONSOLS.—Banks have ruled with sellers at \$840 and no business reported.

CHINESE INSURANCES.—Unions are weak with sellers at \$840 and no business reported. North Chinas have declined to 7/10 with probable sellers. China Traders and Yangtze have unchanged at last quotations. Canadas are unchanged at last quotations. Cantons improved to 7/7/8 with sellers.

FIRES INSURANCES.—Hongkong has been down to 3/45 and there are further buyers at the rate. Chinas have sold at \$113 and are in further request.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been booked at \$30 and more shares are available. Indo-Chinas are firm with buyers at 7/1, the Shanghai rate being 7/11 buyers, and the London quotation 267/10 for preferred and deferred combined. Chinas and Manilas have sellers at 8/8 and Douglass at 8/5. Shell Transports have been bought at 95/8, closing with buyers at the former rate.

SHIPPING.—China Sugars eased off during the week to 7/77, but have since recovered their position and are now quoted at 7/17/8 with probable sellers. Luxons are unchanged at \$22 sellers and without business.

SHIPPING.—Raubs have been booked at varying rates between 7/8 and 8/8, closing with sellers at 8/8. Chinese Engineering and Chinas from Quebec received that year 73,000,000 bushels from their whole crop, but if they had grown a crop equal per acre to the whole crop of the Macdonald, Colling farm per acre, they would have received 147,000,000 bushels.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GOWPOWS.—Hongkong Docks and Wharves are quiet with probable sellers at \$80. Kowloon Wharves are firm, and after sales at 8/5 can now be placed at 8/5. Shanghai Docks have improved in the North to 7/1, the Ts. 7/1, and Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves to 7/2. New Amoy Docks continue on offer at 8/4.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have been booked at 10/2 and close steady. Kowloon Lands have buyers at 8/30, and Shanghai Lands in the North at the improved rate of 7/12. Humphrey's Estates have been booked at 8/8, and close with probable buyers. These are sellers of West Points at 8/4. Hotels are unchanged at 8/17/8 and 8/3 for the old and new houses, respectively.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewes have declined in the North to 7/12, but otherwise there are no changes to report. Hongkong continues on offer at 8/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Provinces after sales at 8/4 have improved to 8/8 with buyers. Cements have been booked at 7/5 and 7/7 and close with sellers at the higher rate. Electricians have been sold at 8/20, and Watsons at 8/3, the latter closing with sellers. Ices are procurable at 2160 Ropes at 7/21, China Lights at 8/2, and United Asbestos at 8/15. Langkangs have declined in the North to 7/1 to 7/5. Parcels Sugars in Ts. 8/0 and Shanghai Sumatras to 7/20 all with sellers.

BUSSINES.—Eastern and Internationals have advanced from 27/6 to 45/- premium. Ledbury have been booked at 10/0 and 10/2. Al-

CLARKE'S  
B. 41.  
PILLS.

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Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office,  
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Canton: Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1909.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. China left Yokohama on the 6th inst., via Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due here on the 17th inst.

The P.M. str. Manchuria sails from Yokohama on the 14th inst., and is due here on the 23rd inst.

The T.K. str. Ching-Maru left San Francisco on the 3rd inst., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan, and Shanghai, and is due here on the 31st inst.

The P.M. str. Asia left San Francisco on the 10th inst., via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due here on the 7th prox.

THE ITALIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. Kasanay left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about the 19th inst.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Prins Eitel Friedrich, carrying the German Mail with dates from Berlin of the 20th ult. a.m., left Singapore on the 13th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 17th inst. at 5 p.m.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of Japan left Vancouver on the 4th inst. p.m., for Hongkong via via ports of call.

THE MERCHANT SHAMER.

The N.Y.K. str. Tsuruga Maru (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on the 6th inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The Austrian Lloyd's str. E. Franz Ferdinand left Singapore for this port on the 9th inst., and is due here to-morrow.

The "Bon" Line str. Beaufort from Leith, Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 7th inst. for this port.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. Kumerit left Victoria, B.C. on the 7th inst., for Hongkong via Japan ports.

The R.M.S. Co.'s str. Dumbartonshire left Singapore for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The O.S.K. str. Nippon Maru left Tacoma on the 21st ult., for this port via Japan ports, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 31st inst.

The O.S.K. str. Tsuruga Maru left Tacoma on the 30th ult., for this port via Japan and Manila, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 8th prox.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ALICE WOERMANN, British str. 1,500. J. Martin, 1st May—Saigon 27th April.

AMAKA, British str. 1,365. C. J. Matlock, 8th May—Hongkong 5th May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

BANTON, British str. 2,408. W. J. Thompson, 5th May—Moj 29th April. Coal—Bradley & Co.

BULVERIES, British str. 3,958. Deacon, 5th May—Tientsin 29th April. Ballast—Austine Petroleum Co.

BUYO MARU, Japanese str. 1,813. Yamamoto, 10th May—Dairen 5th May, Coal—Mitau Bussan Kaisha.

CAPRI, Italian str. 2,778. Moseco, 9th May—Bombay 17th April, General—Carlowitz & Co.

CARL DIEDERIKSEN, German str. 747. J. Kayser, 9th May—Hoihow 8th General—Johnson & Co.

CATHERINE ARCAE, British str. 1,730. G. F. Hudson, 9th May—Calcutta and Suez 22nd April, General—David Sesson & Co.

CHONGMING, British str. 1,265. Liddell, 6th May—Tientsin and Ports 1st May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHIYUEN, Chinese str. 1,177. C. Stewart, 11th May—Shanghai 7th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHIYUEN, German str. 1,055. F. Schmitz, 9th May—Bangkok and Kohchang 2nd May, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Sw

FOR THE COMING EVENTS.  
Wednesday, 16th May.—Auction of Raw Silk at No. 16, Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.  
Saturday, 21st May.—Twelfth Annual Ordinary Meeting of The "Star" Ferry Co., Ltd., at the Office of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., 12.15 p.m.

## SHIPPING.

AERIALS.  
AMIGO, German str., 822, H. Frandsen, 13th May.—Tours and Hoio 12th May, Coal—Jardine & Co.  
CHIPPING, British str., 1,199, F. Mooney, 12th May—Trienton and Ports 5th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
HARUM, British str., 556, J. W. Evans, 13th May—Swatow 12th May, General—Douglas, Laprak & Co.  
KUTSING, British str., 4,995, K. C. D. Bradley, 13th May—Calcutta via Ports 27th April, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
PESSUS, British str., 4,299, E. Warrell, 13th May—Liverpool and Singapore 7th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
SIEGEN, American str., 5,655, A. Zeeder, 15th May—San Francisco 12th April, General—P. M. S. S. Co.  
SOCOTRA, British str., 3,896, Andrews, 13th May—Singapore 8th May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
TAMING, British str., 1,350, G. H. Pennefather, 13th May—Manila 10th May, Sugar and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
WING SONG, British str., 1,527, P. Wartin, 11th May—Chinkiang 7th May, Ground Nuts—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.  
13th May.  
Borneo, British str., for Yokohama.  
Cavri, Italian str., for Singapore.  
Della, British str., for Europe, &c.  
Kaifong, British str., for Coblo.  
Machin, German str., for Hoio.  
Nippou Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.  
Perseus, British str., for Shanghai.  
Samsen, German str., for Swatow.  
Socota, British str., for Shanghai.  
Wingang, British str., for Canton.

## DEPARTURES.

13th May.  
ANDALUSIA, German str., for Straits.  
CANTON, Swedish str., for Taku.  
Fiume, British str., for Fushan.  
GLENALLOCH, British str., for Amoy.  
HALCHING, British str., for Swatow.  
HELENE, German str., for Tientsin.  
HOPSON, British str., for Banjok.  
KIANG PING, Chinese str., for Chinkiang.  
LOONGSHANG, British str., for Manila.  
MARIE, German str., for Canton.  
NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., for Australia.  
SIGNAL, German str., for Swatow.  
TAIWAN, British str., for Saigon.  
TINNSANG, British str., for Hongay.  
YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., for Takao.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. Hainan reports: Light S.W. breeze and fine.  
The British str. Kutsang reports: Fine weather and smooth sea.

The British str. Tamang reports: Light winds and sea, overcast and fog.

The British str. Socota reports: Light to moderate Southerly winds, fine and clear weather with strong current setting to N.E. from C. Padam.

The British str. Chipping reports: Tientsin to Okseu, light variable winds with rain and fog; Okseu to Hongkong, moderate to light S.W. wind and fine.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 13th.

KOWLOON DOCK—Union, Peilo, St. Enoch, S.M.S. Cormorant, Shih On, Lekku, Rigel, H.M.S. Robin, Carl Diederichsen, H.M.S. Virago, C. Apear, Patria, On Lee.

COSMOPOLITAN DOCK—Sui An.

TAIKOO DOCK—Cyclope, Suverio, Chihli, Tai On, Kwangtah, Vigilante, Tiki, Tamei.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Hainan, from Swatow, Mr. B. Harkens. Per Perseus, from Liverpool, &c., Mr. G. Mavor. Per Chipping, from Tientsin & Ports, Capt. D. Du La Ray and Mr. H. E. Redmond. Per Kutsang, from Calcutta &c., Miss Chaplin, Misses V. Jackson, W. Jackson, Mrs. Oertel and Kew.  
Per Tamang, from Manila, Misses Jager, E. Wetting, Leesengen, Jackson, Grun, Stricker, Gorrett, Madames Frisk, McGovern, Gorritt and 2 children.

Per Siberia, for Hongkong, from Honoluh, Mrs. S. Gorda, Mr. G. F. Benton, Mr. A. C. Cabernach, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stetson; from Yokohama, Mr. W. Powers and Mrs. W. P. Powers, from Kobe, Mrs. J. V. Armstrong, Miss E. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Burkhardt, Mr. Chas. F. Cox, Miss K. Callahan, Mrs. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. C. Young, Mr. B. Young, Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey and Master D. F. Godfrey; from Nagasaki, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. L. Lawenthal, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ordway, Misses E. J. and H. F. Ordway, Miss A. G. Bradford, Mr. F. E. Clark, Mrs. T. Freeborn, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Grant, Miss J. Grant, Mr. J. Leavitt, Mr. N. P. Heffley, Misses N. E. Heffley, Mr. McGinnies and S. E. Taylor; from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Eleanor, Mr. John L. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Roberts, Mrs. M. X. Weinberger and infant, Miss Mary Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blaske, Mr. J. F. Kearny, Capt. and Mrs. N. Gape and child, Mr. Jose Balangabko, Mr. J. V. Bell, Mr. S. Simojo, Dr. and Mrs. S. B. Rositer, Mr. T. Eldridge, Mr. L. Everett, Capt. John H. Rowen, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Webster, Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Smith and infant, Mr. M. R. Rogerson, Mr. and Mrs. B. de Hazaens and 2 children, Mr. Mitchell Hazaens, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Misses M. J. Riley, H. S. Honigberg, Mrs. F. E. Richmond and H. P. Whittemore, Mrs. A. J. McLangland, Mr. Carl L. Lett, Mr. G. W. Tewkesbury and J. Thomas and Miss Thomas.

## DEPARTED.

Per Nipko Maru, for Australia, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Rixons, Mrs. C. de Rixons, Miss S. S. Rixons, Miss B. Rixons, Miss M. Z. Y. Rixons, Master A. Rixons, Master J. Y. Z. Rixons, Master A. Z. Y. Rixons, Mr. E. J. de Ayola, Mrs. G. Yurrida, Mrs. M. Chalco, Mrs. J. Abillas, Mr. J. Henry Jr., Mrs. Strong, Mrs. Shand, Misses Shand (2), Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. D. M. Clarke, 2 children and governess, Madam de Tous Corneliana, Master V. Tous Corneliana, Miss D. Tous Corneliana, Mr. M. Irizary, Mr. Higham, Miss B. Green, Mrs. Backie, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. J. M. Staub, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hirst, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Little, Mrs. A. Finsia, Mrs. Mariano Brisa, Mr. J. J. Klipp, Mr. M. Lapin, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Selandana, Mr. Robert Jado, Mr. M. Brisa, Mrs. H. W. Hutchison, Mr. Miyazaki, Mr. T. J. Blake and Mr. Thomas.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To certain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "l." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "n." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.  
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAMES.	FLAG & CO.	ROUTE.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.		G. W. Gordon, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	To-day, at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NORFOLK	Brit. str.		G. Phillips, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 18th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	MONMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.		G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	About 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	BERGRAVIA	Ger. str.		Hildebrandt	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About beginning of June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA	Ger. str.		Forstmann	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About middle of June.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.		Eckhorn	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 10th June.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	SUEVIA	Ger. str.		Kotzsch	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd June.
AUSTRALIA	AUSTRALIA	Freight.		Riquer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 24th inst., at 1 P.M.
PEKING	PEKING	Dan str.		H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at D'light
SILESIA	SILESIA	Ger. str.		Salmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 30th inst.
TANGO MARU	TANGO MARU	Japan str.		A. Christianson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th June, at D'light
KAMO MARU	KAMO MARU	Japan str.		F. L. Sommer	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd June, at D'light
BULOW	BULOW	Ger. str.		H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
CHINA	CHINA	Aus. str.		G. Berguerian	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 27th inst.
ABAGONIA	ABAGONIA	Brit. str.		Meyer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst.
SUBIGA	SUBIGA	Brit. str.		F. W. Davies	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 31st inst.
OCEANO	OCEANO	Brit. str.			DODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 11th June.
EMPEROR OF INDIA	EMPEROR OF INDIA	2 m.			CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	To-day, at 6 P.M.
MONTAEAGLE	MONTAEAGLE	1 m.			CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	TAMBA MARU	Japan str.		K. Satoh	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
AWA MARU	AWA MARU	Japan str.		S. Ishikawa	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st June, at Noon.
CHICAGO MARU	CHICAGO MARU	Japan str.		I. Goto	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst., at Noon.
HONGKONG MARU	HONGKONG MARU	Japan str.		F. Isedde	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th June, at Noon.
PRINZ WALDEMAR	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.		G. W. Eddy	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst., at D'light
CHANGSHA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.		M. Winckler	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
KUMANO MARU	KUMANO MARU	Japan str.		T. Sokino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th June, at Noon.
YAWATA MARU	YAWATA MARU	Japan str.		D. Lenz	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon.
EBINE SIGISMUND	EBINE SIGISMUND	Ger. str.		J. P. van Emmerick	MELCHERS & CO.	About 30th inst.
AKI MARU	AKI MARU	Japan str.		V. McClymont-Liddell	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 30th inst., A.M.
TIJODAS	TIJODAS	Dan str.		F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch.
CHEONGSHING	CHEONGSHING	Brit. str.		M. Courtney	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	To-morrow, at Daylight
CHOSHING	CHOSHING	Brit. str.		C. G. Lindberg	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
CHOSANG	CHOSANG	Japan str.		Bradley	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at Daylight
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	1 m.		Selmer	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	Japan str.		E. Malchow	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 17th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Japan str.		B. Cobol	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	Japan str.		T. Saraga	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
ANHOU	ANHOU	Brit. str.		C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. CO.	On 23rd inst., x.m.
SIMLA	SIMLA	Brit. str.		A. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
CHINNA	CHINNA	Brit. str.		Y. Nomura	MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES	On 26th inst., at 4 P.M.
YARRA	YARRA	Brit. str.		Owner Jones, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 18th inst.
TOBA MARU	TOBA MARU	Japan str.		H. Haase	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 19th inst., A.M.
CHENAN	CHENAN	Brit. str.		H. Koops	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst., at 10 A.M.
ASSAYA	ASSAYA	Brit. str.		A. Scott	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
WESTPHALIA	WESTPHALIA	Brit. str.		Y. Yamamoto	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
TIKINI	TIKINI	Brit. str.		Y. Kubraki	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	NINGPO & SHANGHAI	1 m.		E. Evans	Douglas LAFRAIK & CO.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	ANPING VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Japan str.		H. A. Hards	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	TAMSUI VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Japan str.		J. S. Roach	Douglas LAFRAIK & CO.	On 17th inst., at 10 A.M.
SWATOW	SWATOW	AMOY & FOOCHOW		F. Hodgins	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Japan str.		P. Shean, TOME & CO.	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 17th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.		P. H. Rolfe	R. E. Rodger	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.		A. W. Outerbridge	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	MANILA	Brit. str.		S. J. Payne	JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., LTD.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	CEBU & ILOILO	Brit. str.		F. Sembill	BUTTERFIELD & SWINE	Today, at Noon.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	KUDAT & SANDAKAN	Gen. str.			MELCHERS & CO.	About end of May.
BOMBAT VIA SINGAPORE & PENANG	BOMBAT VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Ital. str.		Dini	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	NOTES
LONDON via USUAL Ports	DELHI	14th May.	See Special List of Call Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.E.
LONDON and ANTWERP	NORE	About 18th May.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PEN.	ANG. COLOMBO, PORT	Capt. G. Phillips	About 18th May.
SINGAPORE, MARSHALL	SAID and MARSHALL		
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	SIMLA	About 19th May.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE	About 26th May.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**  
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	On 14th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	LINAN	On 15th May, Daylight.
BATAVIA, SAMBANG & SOUBARAYA	SHANTUNG	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGKLANG	On 16th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	On 17th May, 3 P.M.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	KWANGSE	On 17th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHINHUA	On 22nd May, Daylight.
MANILA	TEAN	On 24th May, 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. DAY, ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS., BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	CHANGSHA	On 26th May, 4 P.M.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANJI"		

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

REDUCED FARES, Cargo to and through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN SCREW STEAMERS & TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.

SHANGHAI LINE FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passenger must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Wusung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.  
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,  
AGENTS.

10

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.**

**HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.**

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS	FOR	LEAVING
"HAIMUN," Capt. Evans	SWATOW	SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN," Capt. J. S. Roach	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	TUESDAY, 17th May, at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG," Capt. A. E. Hodgins	SWATOW, AMOY and FOOCHOW.	FRIDAY, 20th May, at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

19

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.**

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, WEI-	CHEONGSHING
HAIKU & CHEFOO	Sunday, 15th May, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHIYOSANG
TIENTSIN	KUTSANG
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	CHIPSING
SAMARANG & SOUBARAYA	AMARA
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSANG
MANILA	YUENSANG
MANILA	LOONGSANG

**RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.**

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUHANG," "NAMRANG" and "FOOKHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JAEDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

GENERAL MANAGER.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

14

**EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI

**RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

**SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.**  
GOTHENBURG.

**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.**

**SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "CANTON"		Middle of May.
MARSEILLES, COPENHAGEN and "PEKING"		On 26th May.
GOTHENBURG		

For further Particulars apply to—

MELCHERS & CO.,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1910.

6

**SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.**

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR  
CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO and SALINA CRUZ (MEXICO).

1910,  
S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 tons gross ... Sail June 25th, at Noon.

S.S. KYO MARU ... 17,200 " " Aug. 24th, at Noon.

S.S. BUJO MARU ... 10,500 " " Oct. 22nd, at Noon.

S.S. HONGKONG MARU ... 11,000 " " Dec. 21st, at Noon.

For particulars apply to—

N. YAMADA, Acting Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, King's Building.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1910.

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**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to Alteration.)

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

Connecting at TACOMA with  
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND

RAILWAY AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transhipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago.) Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	TONS (GROSS REG.)	LEAVES
TACOMA via KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO-	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	WED'DAY, 16th May, at Noon
HAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 15th June, at Noon

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

**HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE**

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
TAMSUI via SWATOW, & AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	"CHOSHUN MARU"	THURSDAY, 19th May, at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW & AMOY	"BOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.
		First Class Cabin. The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BOSHU MARU" have First Class Cabin AMIDSHIP.
		For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

T. ARIMA,  
MANAGER

**THOS. COOK & SON,  
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,  
BANKERS, &c.**

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.  
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.  
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.  
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.  
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY OF 1910, and the ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD,  
HONGKONG.

Japan Office,  
32, WATER STREET,  
YOKOHAMA.

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."

**O. B. BEER.**

## RODI &amp; WIENENBERGER

PFORZHEIM (L.B.A.)

MANUFACTURES OF GENUINE ROLLED GOLD JEWELRIES: NECKLACES, BRACELETS, BROOCHES, SCARF-PINS, WATCH-CHAINS, &amp;c.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

34-4

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA  
Date of Despatch  
from London Date due in Hongkong  
22nd and 23rd April Vessel  
To-day DelhiTUESDAY, MAY 17TH.  
Commencing on Tuesday, May 17th the new 5 cents receipt stamp will be on sale at the Post Offices and stamp office. This stamp is not available for postage purposes. No 5 cents postage stamp will be issued after May 19th.

Monday, next the 16th instant, being a Public Holiday, the Post Office will be open for one hour only, i.e. from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery and a collection of letters as on Sundays. The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

FOR PER DATE

Saturday, 14th  
Printed Matter and Samples... 9.00 A.M.  
Registration... 9.00 A.M.  
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 9.30 A.M.)  
Registration, Kowloon B.O... 9.00 A.M.  
No late fee.Letters... 10.00 A.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.  
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)  
Registration, Kowloon B.O... 10.00 A.M.  
No late fee.Letters... 11.00 A.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 11.15 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 4.00 P.M.Registration, Kowloon B.O... 3.00 P.M.  
Printed Matter and Samples... 4.00 P.M.  
Registration... 3.15 P.M.  
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 4.00 P.M.)Letters... 5.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.  
Saturday, 14th, 4.15 P.M.  
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents up to 5.00 P.M.)Letters... 6.00 P.M.  
Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.  
Sunday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.  
Monday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.  
Monday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 2.00 P.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.Tuesday, 17th, 3.30 P.M.  
Tuesday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.  
Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.  
Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.Printed Matter and Samples... 10.00 A.M.  
(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)  
Registration, Kowloon B.O... 10.00 A.M.  
No late fee.Letters... 11.00 A.M.  
Thursday, 19th, 8.00 A.M.  
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Friday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.  
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